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DELAWARE BLAMES PENNSYLVANIA FOR WET LAWLESSNESS

Dry Charge Breweries, Having "Near Beer" Permits, Flood State With Dangerous Stuff

See Relief in Seizure of Distilleries—State Anxious to Retain Its Good Dry Record

By a Staff Correspondent

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 10.—Seizure of breweries in Eastern Pennsylvania has brought to a head the indignation that has been growing for months here against conditions asserted to exist in the Keystone state. It is openly declared that flagrant law violations by Pennsylvania breweries have kept Delaware wet. The charge is repeated by officials high and low, local and federal, and has assumed the proportions of a scandal transcending the boundaries of Delaware itself.

Truck and train loads of "boose" are declared to pass through Delaware from Eastern Pennsylvania breweries, operated with the aid of Federal near-beer licenses, and are flooding southern cities, particularly Baltimore, Md., with liquor.

Whatever Delaware enforcement agents can do, and records show that Delaware, when left to itself, is one of the driest states in the Union, they have been practically powerless to check the alcoholic flood inundating their northern boundary.

Not only in Delaware but in Washington up to the day of the brewery seizure in Pennsylvania, it has been repeatedly charged that it is Pennsylvania which ships high-power beer to Baltimore—Pennsylvania which enables New York's law violators to operate, Pennsylvania, whose breweries have broken the law by hiding behind the federal near-beer permits.

Delaware's insistent protests against these conditions are thought here to have helped precipitate yesterday's action in Pennsylvania. Delaware lies between the declared source of the liquor and the consumption belt, centering about Baltimore. The state itself is a little dry island between two wet neighbors. With a population around 250,000, and one-half of these living in the city of Wilmington, the state is little more than a highway between Philadelphia to Baltimore, officials here say, is one of the greatest of rum routes.

What Delaware Has Gained: As far as Delaware itself goes, prohibition has proved an almost unqualified success. Other larger states can see here, in miniature, what their own gains will be when they give the Eighteenth Amendment a real tryout. Every year since prohibition in Delaware, savings accounts have greatly increased.

In the city of Wilmington, total arrests have shown a remarkable decrease, being last year about half what they were in 1919. On an average the figures show that in 1917, the police arrested one person out of every 13.4.

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Detroit Will Unfurl Flag 50 Yards Long

By The Associated Press

American flag will be unfurled in Detroit, tomorrow, as a part of the city's Armistice Day celebration, which is 99 feet wide by 150 feet long. Seven and one-half miles of thread were used in stitching together the 151 yards of red, white and blue material.

Twelve hundred and fifty uniformed Boy Scouts, 50 complete companies, will participate in the ceremonies.

INDUSTRY URGES CANAL PURCHASE

Massachusetts Manufacturers Petition Incoming Congress to Back Federal Control

Immediate action looking toward the "ownership, improvement and control of the Cape Cod Canal" by the United States Government was urged in a resolution unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at its monthly meeting held yesterday at Young's Hotel, Boston. Cognizant of the fact that shipping interests and public safety are largely benefited by the successful operation of this waterway, which is being so clearly pointed out in the series of articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, the Associated Industries committee petitioned the incoming Congress to exert every effort toward the establishment of its permanent public control. The resolution passed yesterday is as follows:

Whereas, it appears that in previous sessions of Congress legislation providing for the acquisition, improvement and operation as a public waterway of the Cape Cod Canal has failed of passage; and

Whereas, shipping interests and public safety are being jeopardized by the delay in the acquisition of this transportation artery by the United States Government; and

Whereas, it appears that it is in the interest of all the people of the Nation that the Government should own, control, improve and operate the Canal; Now, therefore, be it resolved, That in the judgment of the Executive Committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts every legitimate effort should be made at the forthcoming session of Congress to secure favorable action looking to the ownership, improvement and control of the Cape Cod Canal by the United States Government, and this body urges upon the Senate and House Committees having jurisdiction over the matter the propriety of favorably reporting a bill to that end.

By further resolution, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the members of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and the House Committee on Commerce, and to the members of the Congressional delegations from the six New England states, urging them to use their influence in securing favorable action on the measure at the member session of the United States Congress.

BRITISH OIL IMPORTS

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Petroleum imports into the United Kingdom in the week ended Nov. 5 totaled 2,500,000 imperial gallons, a low record compared with 18,000,000 in the preceding week.

BRITAIN REFUSES TO ABANDON HOPE OF HOLDING PARLEY

Government Will Continue Efforts to Bring About Conference With America

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—British official circles in London do not consider the time has yet arrived to abandon hopes of an allied conference, including America.

In competent quarters it is asserted that Great Britain will continue to apply itself to the problem of reaching a basis on which a conference on reparations satisfactory to the United States can be held.

No official news from Washington was available here up to mid-afternoon.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The effort of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to join with the Allies in finding a way of settling the German reparations question as a fundamental step toward the reconstruction of European trade and finance, has experienced a decisive check in the refusal of the French to enter into such an alliance without limitations which Mr. Hughes regards as fatal to the success of the plan which he had proposed and which had received the sanction of Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy.

France rejected the plan when Mr. Hughes first made it publicly known in his speech at New Haven a year ago. It lay dormant through succeeding months, although there never was a time when the American Secretary of State was not willing to take steps he had indicated if the powers concerned so desired. On Oct. 13, Great Britain took the plan from the shelf and addressed a note to Mr. Hughes, asking if the United States would be willing to join in an international conference to determine Germany's

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CUT IS FAVORED BY SHOE COUNCIL

After All-Night Session Lynn Leaders Recommend a Wage Reduction of 10 Per Cent

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—Marking the first constructive effort to halt the exodus of shoe concerns from Lynn since the Amalgamated Shoe Workers' American got control of last February, the joint council of last night, which lasted until 3 o'clock this morning, voted to recommend to its constituent locals a 10 per cent wage reduction to take effect immediately.

Shop conditions will be left for the locals to decide themselves. Aroused by the fact that in the last 10 years 48 shoe concerns have either moved from Lynn, retired from business or liquidated, with an approximate loss of a weekly payroll of \$154,000 totaling nearly \$9,000,000 a year, the delegates went to the regular meeting of the joint council last night determined to precipitate action designed to make it worth while for Lynn manufacturers to remain here.

The local unions are urged to call special meetings not later than Monday to act on the wage reduction. The proposed reduction would be applicable only to misses' and children's McKay shoes.

General officials of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers' Union met with the council delegates and pleaded for a favorable vote of a wage reduction on the cheaper grade shoe in order to stay the inevitable catastrophe unless something is done immediately. Back of the joint council's apparent readiness to concede wage reductions at this time after the manufacturers have pleaded for two years for such concessions lies the fact that only this week five delegates to the joint council, and leaders in several locals were thrown out of employment when the National Shoe Company took a lease of a factory in Roxbury and began removing there today.

The National Shoe Company has continued operations without interruption for two years and jobs there were picked off by the union leaders because of its steadiness. When these leaders found their jobs gone they were ready to concede anything in a last-minute attempt to get them back. The Brophy Shoe Company announced today that it had taken a lease of the old Briggs-Hutchinson factory in South Boston and will remove there on Dec. 2.

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Has Confidence of Pan-Germans



General von Seeckt

German Officer Whose Proclamation Brought Law-Abiding Citizens in the Reich to the Support of the Reichswehr

FRANCE INSISTS THAT GERMANY IS MERELY EVADING PAYMENTS

Reich Buys Copper in United States While Charity Supplies It With Milk—Cry of Incapacity Called a Bluff

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—France declines to give a "blank check" for the indefinite future. It is willing to have it expertly ascertained what Germany can pay now and up to the year 1930, but will not consent to have Germany's capacity, today and forever, fixed in advance. To this writer comes, this interpretation of the French attitude from an indisputably authentic quarter. There is little doubt that M. Poincaré's position was thus represented to the Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes.

Because, it says in effect, "I lack the gift of prophecy," France cannot tell what Germany's capacity to pay reparations may be two, four, six, or ten years hence. The French are convinced that no government, and no commission of economic experts can tell. They declare that conditions in Germany—political and economic—are too chaotic and kaleidoscopic to justify any assurance of the Reich's financial potency. Events of the last 48 hours, as the French view them, show precisely how incalculable the German situation is. On Friday morning America read that General von Seeckt, "Dictator of Bavaria," was about to "take Berlin." Before Friday was over, America read that von Seeckt and his "dictatorship" came to a sorry fizzle.

Not to Mortgage Future The French argue that Germany in 1924, or 1925, or 1926, or even in 1930 might not be found by international experts to be capable of paying heavy installments of reparations. But at any time within the next six years, or at the end thereof, it might be rehabilitated itself to a point where its capacity to pay would be vastly greater than it is today. Nobody knows—that's the French position. And because it insists nobody can know, France will not "mortgage" the future and make it impossible to get sooner or later, reparations which Germany happens at present not to be able to pay.

France, it can be authoritatively stated, does not say that a reparations inquiry must be limited to a period of six years, finally and once for all. It is ready to have another examination of Germany's capacity at the expiration of that term, or in the midst of it, if that seems desirable. But it is determined that just because Germany may happen to be flat on its back in 1923, it shall not be possible for that Nation, on the basis of that condition, to have its whole future capacity now assessed. The French claim such an assessment could at best be only a guess. To such an "examination" they have no intention of submitting.

Root of Trouble Is Disinclination The French case, Americans are reminded, rests, as it always has rested, on the belief that the trouble with Germany is not so much its inability to pay as its disinclination to pay anything. Scores of impartial, keen

EX-CROWN PRINCE CROSSES FRONTIER ON WAY TO SILESIA; PAN-GERMANS FIRM IN SADDLE

Collapse of Hitler-Ludendorff Putsch in Bavaria Opens Way for Nationalists in Berlin

Dutch Government Officially Announces Frederick William's Departure From Wieringen

Surprise Expressed at Failure of Fascist Supporters—Confidence Placed in Gen. von Seeckt

Move Follows Note From Allied Ambassadors in Paris Against His Return to the Reich

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The rather extraordinary happening that the Right (Nationalists) should be suppressing a rising of a group of the Right in Conservative Munich is to be explained, so far as could be learned yesterday, by the circumstance that apparently the Pan-Germans regard Nationalists of an extreme type as illegal. The Pan-Germans, it seems, did everything during the past troublesome 24 hours to hold down the extreme Nationalists all over the country.

It now appears that General von Seeckt is the man in whom they place the greatest confidence and that it is their desire to have all power lodged in the Reichswehr and not in independent illegal organizations. Particular significance, therefore, may be attached to the words of General von Seeckt in his proclamation in which he urges all law-abiding German subjects to stand back of, support and trust the Reichswehr.

Events in His Favor

An interesting speculation now presents itself as to whether the Bavarian business, which is now casually discussed on many sides as a bit of operatic buff, was something of a more serious nature, although perhaps a stage play nevertheless.

The rapid extinction of the Hitler-Ludendorff putsch surprised all who are acquainted with the painstaking preparation Adolf Hitler had been making for this day. It must not be overlooked that he had a "very considerable force of well-disciplined, loyal, enthusiastic men under him. Events in the Ruhr, the economic distress of the whole Nationalistic atmosphere in Bavaria had been working in his favor. That in view of all this he should make so feeble an attempt to overthrow the republic is inexplicable. He used only 600 of his men and proclaimed the new state in a meeting of tradesmen, which he himself had not called.

Helps Nationalist Cause

Again, that his fighting detachments, which are spread all over Bavaria, should leave him so utterly in the lurch without even attempting to rescue him is astonishing. The readiness with which the Reichswehr responded to the orders to fight Herr Hitler is also one of many things which yet remains to be explained. When the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was in Munich some weeks ago one of the high officials expressed doubts as to whether the Reichswehr would go against Herr Hitler.

Despite its collapse, the Hitler putsch may, nevertheless, have served the Nationalistic cause. Herr Stresemann's policy in dealing with the Saxon riots had, happily for the Pan-Germans, driven the Socialists out of the Cabinet. Thus the way for the coming of the Nationalists has been cleared by a succession of events which, if they were not treated by the press as natural developments in German internal affairs, one might be tempted to regard as acts in a drama which had been ingeniously fitted together.

Allies Asked to Postpone Plan of Military Control; Gen. von Ludendorff Released

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (AP)—Germany has requested the Allies to postpone the resumption and extension of military control by the commission of allied officers. According to the Tageblatt, the Government, in its reply to the recent note to the Inter-Allied Council of Ambassadors, refused to authorize

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Dutch Government officially announced today that former Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany crossed the German frontier this morning en route to Oels, Upper Silesia. (The Crown Prince's estate to which he recently expressed a desire to retire is located at Oels.)

The Exchange Telegraph account of the former Crown Prince's departure says he left the island of Wieringen at 4:30 o'clock. Two big motor cars awaited him in the village of Ewijk-lus, on the mainland. Frederick William entered the first car, accompanied by the Burgomaster of Wieringen, Mr. Korf, while his luggage was loaded in the second. Both cars drove off at daybreak.

Before leaving Wieringen, Frederick William addressed a letter to the population expressing his regret at being unable to say good-by and expressing gratitude for the good friends he had made during his years of exile and for the hospitality shown him.

It is considered here that the Dutch Government had no right to detain him in Holland, and that it will not involve Holland in any diplomatic conflict. It none the less has caused a sensation.

The Government states that Frederick William left this morning for the frontier, accompanied only by Aide-de-Camp von M. Schellen. The Government statement does not mention the exact spot where he crossed the frontier.

It would appear that the Crown Prince's resolution to leave was taken after the German Government had notified him a few weeks ago that his return would not be opposed, and after he was provided, as a result, with the necessary German passports.

Holland Granted Permission for Exile to Leave Territory

THE HAGUE, Nov. 10.—It is officially stated that both the Dutch and German governments granted Ex-Crown Prince Frederick William permission to return to Germany.

The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs issued a communique at 11:30 o'clock this morning:— "The ministers of Affairs, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, sent, at the request of their governments, a note to Jonkheer Van Karnebeek, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the above-named governments were confident that the Dutch Government was conscious of the responsibility assumed by it in designating a domicile for the former Crown Prince of Germany, and declaring, at the same time, in view of the rumors which were current that the ex-Crown Prince was on the point of leaving Holland to return to Germany, their conviction that the Dutch Government would not hesitate to take immediately all special measures which appeared necessary in the present circumstances."

The Foreign Minister, in reply, explained the point of view of the Dutch Government. After the arrival of the ex-Crown Prince, a fixed domicile was allotted to him during his stay in the country, but the Dutch Government was not competent to restrain from leaving the country. The position of the ex-Crown Prince, subject to the provisions of the Dutch law and, moreover, in this particular case there is no question of obligation under international law.

An open letter signed by the former German Crown Prince, expressing gratitude for the manner in which he was received in his place of refuge, was posted in Wieringen immediately the news was received that he was again in Germany. The letter read: "To My Best of Friends in Wieringen: I am sorry that I can only say good-by by letter. In order that there shall be no unnecessary trouble, my return to Germany must take place in all secrecy."

In desperate plight—landed and roofless—I came to Wieringen in November 1918, but here I quickly found rest and human sympathy and soon I became myself again. Yet weeks became months, and months years, until I have spent five years in your midst. You offered me hospitality in your homes and you enabled me to participate in your love and charm. We learned to understand and respect each other. Now the moment has arrived for me to say good-by to Wieringen. I should like to shake hands with you all and thank you for all you have done for me.

Terrible and difficult years they have been for me, far from my native land, try and family, but they have been rendered agreeable and bearable thanks to the cordiality and human sympathy of you people of Wieringen. I say good-by to you, and wish all that is best for my island for the future. Many thanks. Till we meet again.

Allies Deliver Joint Protest to German Chargé d'Affaires

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—A note signed by the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, as president of the Allied Council of Ambassadors, was delivered to the German Chargé d'Affaires yesterday protesting against the return of ex-Crown Prince Frederick William to Germany.

The note read: "In the name of the allied governments represented in the Council of

World News in Brief

Lisbon—Affonso da Costa, former Premier, who returned from Paris recently to attempt to form a cabinet in succession to that of Senhor da Silva, has given his assent, making the bill effective immediately. The law proposes to protect the public from violence or disorder in case of strikes, etc., regulate the sale of liquor, and limit the accumulation of union funds for the use of strikers.

Melbourne—The Legislative Council has passed the Public Safety Bill submitted in consequence of the police strike, and Lord Stradbroke, Governor of Victoria, has given his assent, making the bill effective immediately. The law proposes to protect the public from violence or disorder in case of strikes, etc., regulate the sale of liquor, and limit the accumulation of union funds for the use of strikers.

Washington—A general "shake up" in the Veterans' Bureau personnel as a result of testimony heard by the Senate committee investigating the office is predicted by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, member of the committee.

Pittsburgh—Engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is learned, are making plans for electrification of the road's mountain stretches on the main line. The project will cost many millions. Coal, not water, is to be used in generating power, it is said.

Chicago—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana announces a two-cent reduction in the price of gasoline. The retail price in Watertown, N. Y., now is 12 cents a gallon.

Buenos Aires—It has been authoritatively learned that the Montevideo correspondent of La Nación, that Chile has suggested to Uruguay that the latter take the initiative and use its friendly offices with Argentina and Brazil with a view to bringing about an agreement regarding armaments. The Uruguayan Government is considering the suggestion.

Root of Trouble Is Disinclination The French case, Americans are reminded, rests, as it always has rested, on the belief that the trouble with Germany is not so much its inability to pay as its disinclination to pay anything. Scores of impartial, keen

Ambassadors I have the honor to request you to transmit to the Government the following note:

Press dispatches have announced that the German Government had authorized the ex-Crown Prince to return to Germany. Although the exactness of the information had been officially confirmed in Berlin, the allied governments refused to believe the German Government could have taken a decision of such gravity, whatever may be the motives advanced to justify it. The German Government can be under no misapprehension regarding the deplorable impression such a return would produce in all the allied countries, whether it were officially authorized or merely tolerated.

Under these conditions it is the duty of the allied governments to draw this situation to the German Government's most serious attention, and request it to

inform them, with the briefest delay, if the information they have received is true.

Inquiries Made at Wieringen

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The former Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany left Wieringen about 4 o'clock this morning and mystery surrounds his whereabouts, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. The Prince was seen in a motor car in a small mainland town a few miles from the coast at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

Another car heavily loaded with baggage and petrol followed, and from this the correspondent assumes Frederick William was going on a long journey.

Two chauffeurs and an unidentified person accompanied the Prince.

Inquiry at Wieringen elicited the statement that Frederick William was going to Doorn, but at Doorn castle it was stated that the Prince had not arrived and that he was not expected.

B. U. DRIVE REACHES \$487,295

A total of \$21,339.50 was collected today, the final day in Boston University's drive for a \$1,000,000 endowment fund. The total for the drive, including today, is \$487,295, hardly half of the amount the university hoped to raise. It is understood that efforts will be continued, although not so intensively, to reach the \$1,000,000 mark.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair, with slowly rising temperature, tonight and Sunday; moderate to fresh southwest winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer, moderate to fresh southwest winds.
Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

| (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian) | | |
|--|----|----------------|
| Albany | 32 | Kansas City |
| Atlantic City | 32 | Memphis |
| Boston | 32 | Montreal |
| Buffalo | 32 | Nantucket |
| Calgary | 32 | New Orleans |
| Chicago | 32 | New York |
| Denver | 32 | Philadelphia |
| Des Moines | 32 | Portland, Me. |
| Eastport | 32 | Portland, Ore. |
| Galveston | 32 | San Francisco |
| Hatteras | 32 | St. Louis |
| Helena | 32 | St. Paul |
| Jacksonville | 32 | Washington |

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:15 p. m.; Sunday 12:51 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:55 p. m.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—11 and 6:45, church service; 7:30, concert; 8:30, "Adventures Hour"; 9:30, concert by the Double Quartet of Amherst College; 10:30, "World Unity" by Prof. A. N. Halcorn of Harvard University; musical program.
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Consequences of Hitler Move as Seen Through Italian Spectacles

ROME, Nov. 10.—In Italian diplomatic quarters, the events in Germany are causing no surprise, as they have been long expected. The strictest reserve is maintained regarding the coup d'état and its eventual developments, especially as to its effect on the relations between the Allies and Germany. It is not yet clear whether Adolf Hitler's action should be regarded as an internal affair of Germany, or whether it is an attempt to violate the Treaty of Versailles. In the latter case, it is stated here that the Allies would not hesitate to warn Germany that they would never tolerate a breach of the Peace Treaty.

The Epoch Describes the Bavarian Nationalist Movement as "a Revolt Caused by Germany's Humiliating Defeat, and the Rebirth of Desperate National Dignity"

The object of the movement, the same paper points out, is not the repudiation of the Peace Treaty, but the formation of a strong German government, which would manifest an honest intention to pay reparations.

GERMAN REVOLT AIDS NATIONALISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

the proposed military control, answering the question of the people over the economic distress throughout the country did not allow the Government to guarantee the security of the French and Belgian military officials.

While declining to guarantee the safety of the International Commission of Military Control under the present conditions, the German Government assured the council that Germany does not intend to contest its obligations under the treaty, but that it is unable to fulfill all of them now. The text of the note which has been made public here, has already been transmitted to Dr. von Hoesch in Paris (10) by delivery to the ambassadors' council today.

General von Ludendorff spent some time in the Munich police station after his arrest yesterday, according to dispatches from that city, but was released after he had given his word of honor not to participate again in a coup d'état. It is believed possible that Adolf Hitler, who was reported to have escaped from the Bavarian authorities, has sought refuge east of Munich with several hundred of his Nationalist followers.

Dr. von Knilling, the Bavarian Premier, and the other members of his Cabinet who were seized as hostages, were released in the course of the afternoon. The Hitler forces lost a total of 10 killed and six wounded.

After the dispersal of Herr Hitler's main force, Dr. von Kahr immediately proclaimed the establishment of military courts.

The local press, regardless of its party affiliations, brands the putsch as a crime against Bavaria and the German people, and expresses amazement that an army chief of Von Ludendorff's caliber should have permitted himself to be drawn into Herr Hitler's fantastic plot.

Financial embarrassments are believed to have accelerated the outbreak, as Herr Hitler's organization was without funds and had hoped that the coup d'état would immediately result in its reimbursement.

Commander Erhardt, who has a non-descript force in Northern Bavaria, had also tried to obtain funds, informing Herr Hitler that his brigade was entirely without money.

A Government proclamation issued in Munich today announces the establishment of summary tribunals and the institution of the curfew in the city and district of Munich from 8 p. m. until 5 a. m. It is stipulated that cafes and similar places must close at 7 p. m.

Negotiations between the People's Party and the Nationalists for the participation of the latter in the government, seem to have failed. It is understood that the Chancellor, Gustav Stresemann will continue his efforts with changing his Minister of the Interior. The Chancellor, it is reported, is prepared to dissolve the Reichstag and call for elections if a vote of confidence is refused him.

Sinking Fund Preferred

Lithuania also owes Great Britain £17,000; France, 5,000,000 francs, the latter chiefly for locomotives. About 1,000,000 francs of this has been repaid. Lithuania now rejoices in a balanced budget and hopes, therefore, to be in a position to resume the payment of all its debts shortly.

Both Lithuania and Estonia would prefer to pay off their indebtedness by means of a sinking fund on the lines of the British debt to the United States, which is being closely studied as a model pending the departure of delegations to America to take up the negotiations at Washington. Both countries recognize that it is not only morally necessary to pay their debts, but also good business. They have both plenty of scope for the employment of industrial capital, and realize the importance of building up a reputation for commercial honesty if they are to get the necessary funds to develop their latent resources.

Deficit Checks Progress

It is the policy of the Estonian Government to fund its debt as soon as possible, but the deficit in the budget makes progress slow.

Lithuania's debts are: To the United States Treasury \$4,160,000 for military supplies, food, etc., brought from Russia and falling due in 1925; also to the United States Treasury \$82,000 for goods received from the American Red Cross. This fell due on June 30, 1922, but has not yet been redeemed. There is also a \$2,000,000 loan raised by Lithuanians in America, falling due in 1934. On one of these loans, it is not clear which, interest is being paid at 3 percent, the original contract having been for 5 percent in all three cases.

France Anxious Lest America Should Place Blame on It for Breakdown of Inquiry

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 10.—The news that the United States declines to participate in the proposed experts' inquiry under the limitations of the French Government was received here with mixed feelings. There were many partisans for such inquiry, the radicals thinking that only by an international solution can Europe emerge from its present difficulties and that American help is absolutely essential. But on the other hand, the Nationalists did not disguise their feeling that the proposed committee was not in accordance with French policy and that if it were appointed it would make it

BRITAIN REFUSES TO ABANDON HOPE OF HOLDING PARLEY

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capacity to pay reparations, or, if not, in a conference in an inquiry to be instituted through a commission named by the Reparations Commission.

This brought forth Mr. Hughes' aide memoire, in which he said that if all the powers concerned would consent, this Government would be glad to act along the lines which Mr. Hughes had previously outlined, provided that the inquiry should be confined to reparations and not to international debts. Great Britain thereupon sent out invitations and three of the allied powers accepted, the French, in their reply, making certain stipulations. The United States, however, maintained a hopeful attitude, believing that the French Government would in the end waive insistence upon hampering limitations.

This hope was dispelled yesterday when, after having carried on exhaustive conversations, the content of which had been cabled to Paris, J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, received instructions to inform the United States that the last word had been spoken and that Mr. Poincaré had defined the words "present capacity to pay" to mean capacity up to 1930. This, it was said at the White House by a spokesman for the President, was unsatisfactory to the United States Government. That was work that any trained auditor could do, it was said, and there would be no necessity for appointing a commission of international experts to deal with so simple a problem. The idea of this Government was that any plan worth considering should cover Germany's situation for 20, possibly 50 years.

M. Jusserand in a brief conference with Mr. Hughes late yesterday afternoon, confirmed to him the stand of M. Poincaré and the announcement was made shortly afterward that the United States would not participate in the proposed economic inquiry into Germany's capacity to pay reparations.

It is understood here that the British were equally opposed to such limitation and to the other one insisted on by France, that the occupation of the Ruhr be left out of the inquiry. The only avenue left open to the United States now is to combine with Great Britain, Belgium and Italy, if they desire, but it is not believed here that this will be done. Mr. Hughes' view is that there could be efficacy only when the powers concerned acted together.

BALTIC NATIONS TO FUND DEBTS

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BRITAIN REFUSES TO ABANDON HOPE OF HOLDING PARLEY

New England Shows the Nation It Is a Leader in Apple Growing

Display at Eastern States Fruit Exhibit a Convincing Argument of Its Progress in Orcharding

By DOROTHY H. GOODWIN

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture

All the New England states were well represented at the largest fruit show ever held east of the Mississippi when the Grand Central Palace, New York City, opened its doors on the morning of Nov. 3. A quarter of a million of apples have been given away during the week to stimulate interest in the eastern grown fruit. Farmers of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts stepped out of the pages of history and crossed the boundary line into New York in order to convince the wholesaler, retailer and consumer of today that if agriculture is on the decline in New England, orcharding is not, and New England apples still remain foremost in quality and flavor in the apple market of the world.

It is significant that Massachusetts fruit growers raised \$10,000 to compete with the other states at the Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show. Over \$5000 of this amount was paid for space. Apples today are the best cash crop in the diversified farms of Massachusetts. This statement is made so that there will be no misunderstanding as to the importance of the apple industry in the State.

Women Play Prominent Part

The exposition opened with Home Economics Day. Mrs. Julian Heath, chairman of the home economics department of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 400,000 women of Greater New York, has done a great deal toward educating the members of this vast group in the proper uses of the various varieties of apples. Women of the New York Home Bureaus, together with the home science department of Cornell University, and the department of cookery, Teachers' College, Columbia University, had one of the greatest demonstrations of cooking, canning and preserving apples ever made. Cornell University and Massachusetts Agricultural College specialized on jams and jellies, bringing to the exposition the best exhibits from many of the home canning kitchens, of which there are over 35 in Massachusetts. The Columbia University group, under the leadership of Miss May B. Van Arsdale, associate professor of cookery, operated a series of kitchens where the tastiest of apple recipes were tried out and the results turned over to the visitors for their judgment.

Consumers' Day followed, and each consumer was advised to bring a bag. As you passed through the gateway of the New York exhibit, from a hole in a huge apple barrel a girl handed out a Northern Spy. Red apple letters on a green board warned you, "Get an apple out of a New York State apple barrel." Through the gate opened up a vista of apple orchards in bloom, and, forgetting the approach of Jack Frost, you were carried back to May. The farmer in the orchard told you to learn to buy apples by grade. It's economical. Learn to buy varieties of apples that will fit your need. It's practical.

There was a friendly rivalry among the states exhibiting at the exposition. While New York had the largest exhibit, Massachusetts was a close second. Massachusetts brought to the show a complete apple orchard of real trees loaded with fruit, growing on a hill and surrounded by the typical New England stone wall, for which it was necessary to transport the stones from New England to New York.

Typical Commercial Fruit

When on Fruit Dealers' Day, wholesalers and retailers gathered around the Massachusetts apple bank, they were astounded by the uniform layer of McIntosh Red, of even color extending 24 feet in length, and five feet high, which has made Massachusetts famous for her highly colored fruit. How the eastern apple grower should pack to meet the requirements of the retail trade was shown by the Massachusetts commercial package exhibit. Herein the New York exposition differed from the other fruit exhibits where dollars and hours are spent picking out the best fruit. This entire exhibit consisted of typical commercial fruit on sale in all eastern markets.

"Buy them east, buy them west, New Hampshire claims their apples best," New Hampshire, a small state, put over in a big way the opportunity of homecoming. Hotel men on Hotel Day discovered where they had made a mistake in buying the more expensive western apples. McIntosh is a favorite variety of the east, and the eastern Delicious appears upon the market as late as January.

Vermont was favored with a Maple Products Day. Then followed a Honey Day, a Transportation Day, a Market-

ing Day, New York State Day, New England Day, ending with Bay Eastern Apples Day. The program was a notable one. Horticultural and market leaders throughout the United States were among the speakers. The meeting as well as the exposition itself focused the attention of fruit growers throughout the country on marketing problems. The problem of distributing fruit in the big markets was discussed by A. R. Rule, general manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, a central market association with headquarters in New York City.

The nation-wide scope of the program was evidenced by the list of speakers, which included such leaders as Henry C. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, R. G. Phillips, Secretary of the International Apple Shippers Association, and Aaron Shapiro, well-known co-operative marketing organizer of California. The problems of marketing the farmers' fruit was discussed from the angle of transportation by a group of railway and steamship men who were in charge of a specially conducted tour through all the wholesale markets of New York City.

One of the stops on the tour was at the 125 varieties of apples on a table it fairly made one's mouth water. The varieties ranged all the way from the Baldwin to the Blushing Bride, overruled by the Broome, and surrounded by Black Ben, Ben Hur, Ben Davis, Deacon Jones, the Duke of York, King David and the Doctor.

Connecticut's exhibit of a huge pyramid of red apples with a green apple diamond center, with miniature apple trees around the base, where model trucks carried the fruit from farm to packing house, attracted much attention. Beside this stood a very unusual exhibit, also that of a "nutmeg" farmer.

Let the mighty and great
Roll in splendor and state,
I envy them not, I declare it.
I eat my own lamb,
My own chicken and ham,
I shear my own sheep and wear it.

Avalon Farms, owned by a college graduate and one-time lawyer, E. D. Curtis of Bantam, Conn., consists of 1500 acres, of which 75 are in orchard. This mechanical exhibit showed a dairy of 50 pure-bred Holsteins, 35 Guernseys, where only certified milk is sold; 400 sheep, grazing on the hills; a 10-acre spruce and pine nursery; a cider mill and the orchard of McIntosh, Northern Spy, Wealthy, Baldwin, Dutchess, Gravenstein and Ben Davis apples. The herds of sheep, goats, geese and trucks of apples moved along the country road down by the old cider mill, past the duck pond across the bridge to market.

What Lies Back of the Show

The Eastern Apple Exposition was a great demonstration of a great industry. In the minds of the leading Eastern fruit men and state marketing officials who planned and worked out the details, was the idea of showing not merely the magnitude of the business, but the tremendous advance it has made in the last decade. New York City, the largest city in the largest apple producing state, was selected this year, but it is hoped that the exposition will become a permanent affair, and be held in different cities each year. The entire floor of the Grand Central Palace, comprising 8000 square feet, was packed with fruit to bring to the minds of the thousands of visitors the pre-eminent quality of eastern fruit.

There seems to be but little doubt that New England, and particularly Massachusetts has helped to put over the greatest apple show in history. Big demand has been created for apples, and many retailers throughout Massachusetts claim that as a result of the apple publicity given since Halloween, their weekly sales of this fruit have been doubled.

CONSERVATORY PLANS ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

A concert by the Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich conductor, will be given in Jordan Hall next Friday evening, Nov. 15. The soloist will be Stuart Mason, of the faculty, whose Rhapsody on a Persian Air for orchestra with pianoforte obbligato will have a place on the program. Other numbers will be the Overture to La Traviata, the Forest Murmur, from Siegfried, and the Beethoven Symphony No. 5 in C minor.

Agricultural Leaders Viewing Massachusetts Fruit Exhibit



E. S. Brigham, Commissioner of Agriculture, Vermont; Henry C. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture; Thomas E. Cross, Chairman of Eastern Apple Exposition and Fruit Show; Berne Pyke, Commissioner of Agriculture, New York

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The pianoforte recital by Margaret Mason of the Conservatory senior class will take place in Recital Hall Wednesday evening, Nov. 14. Miss Mason, a Clarinda, Ia., girl, has already been one of the winners in the H. Wendell Endicott competition for original composition. One of her pieces, a Danse rustique, will figure on her program, along with numbers by Couperin, Handel, Schumann, Albeniz, Florent Schmitt and Debussy.

NEW ENGLAND AID SOUGHT IN BRAZIL

Parana State Seeks Advice in Establishing Fishing Industry

New England, the center of America's fishing industry may aid the State of Parana, Brazil, in establishing a fishing industry there. New England manufacturers and fishing interests have been informed, through the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that such a project is in the process of organization in Parana and that promoters there desire catalogues and descriptive pamphlets from New England producers, of various equipment.

Already some manufacturers have begun preparing attractive catalogues to present to the office of commercial attaché, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Equipment wanted includes: Ammonia ice plant, for plate ice, 50 tons in eight hours; insulated refrigerator, with capacity of 500 tons of block ice; refrigerated storehouse, direct refrigeration in storehouse, 20 feet by 50; complete plant for manufacture of glue, one to two tons in eight hours; complete plant for producing fish oils; complete plant for producing fish meal; fertilizer plant; complete plant capable of manufacturing 1000 sardine cans, 100 gasoline cans and 500 round kilo cans; complete canning and cooking equipment, steam-jacketed cookers, vacuum canner, filling machines, etc., for above capacity; small cooperage plant for repairing and making small barrels, smokehouse equipment, trays, hooks, dryers, etc.; complete fish plant, making plant for manufacturing drift nets, seines, etc.

WESTFIELD MANUFACTURING CO.

The annual report of the Westfield Manufacturing Company, bicycle manufacturer, for the year ended Aug. 31, 1922, shows net profits of \$241,075, equal after preferred stock dividends to \$3.53 a share on the 40,000 non-preferred common shares. This compares with \$2.16 per share in 1922 and \$2.46 in the year before.

SHOE WORKERS MAKE STATEMENT

Haverhill Union Agent Says They Are Ready to Negotiate

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—Austin Gill, general agent of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, said today that the union has been ready to negotiate with the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association since last January on a new working agreement; that the union had submitted a copy of a tentative agreement, but that the manufacturers had not done so.

The statement follows: The Shoe Workers' Protective Union has been ready since the temporary agreement was signed last January to negotiate with the manufacturers on a working agreement. The association was informed of this, but they repeatedly said that they were not ready. On Sept. 25 we received notice that they were ready and they asked us to meet with them. We did so.

At the conference held Nov. 8, 1922, we presented to the association our draft of an agreement, and asked for a copy of theirs. They refused to give us a copy. Before agreeing to allow prices to be adjusted wholesale, we felt that we were entitled to know the particular machinery which would be set up to handle the price question.

Fred L. Cooper, general manager of the manufacturers' association, said that the manufacturers want the agreement signed without inclusion of prices on the ground that they can be adjusted after a peace pact is signed. He said that it would take three months to fix prices and the manufacturers will not take an order until a pact is signed.

It will be January before they can do business and by that time the buying season will be over, they say.

NEWSBOYS FOUND BEHIND IN STUDIES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—Recommending that newsboys who are behind in their school work be denied licenses to sell, in order that they may be free to devote all their

SEND 25¢
FOR ENVELOPE OF
10 RE-LITE FUELS
TO BE USED IN THE
BURNING OF
BURNING MANUFACTURING CO.
RELIABLE
DEALERS-JOBBERS
GET OUR DISCOUNT

"Listening In" at Smith a Denial of Idea College Girls Are Lazy

Many Hours Are Spent by Students in Gaining Knowledge for Which They Get No Credit

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—How can one tell whether or not college girls are lazy? If one accepts as a definition of lazy an inclination to devote time to recreation rather than to industry, a desire to shun all obligations not imperative, then the custom of "listening in" on courses at Smith College proves that there the girls are far from lazy.

"Listening in" is college slang at Smith for taking a regular course at scheduled hours, without outside preparation and so without academic credit. Frequently it is plain curiosity that entices, or the desire to know the fundamentals of a subject in order to more readily work up a specialized knowledge. Again there is the fame of the instructor, for many of Smith's faculty are acknowledged authorities in their subjects, and there is an added glamour in listening to the words of one who has "written a book about it." These reasons form such keen incentives that every year large groups of girls take advantage of the opportunity to "listen in" on one or two courses.

Do Not Realize Possibility

Freshmen do not realize the possibility of doing this. The waking hours of the sophomores are usually spent in the laboratory. The juniors and seniors, however, with fewer hours of work required, find or make time to increase their cultural knowledge and linguistic abilities. The addition of three extra hours of attendance at classes means a great deal in a college girl's life where every minute is filled to the brim so that it is from lecture courses that the "listeners" derive the most knowledge and pleasure.

A majority of the English courses are almost or entirely lectures. History of the English language, history of English literature, a study of George Eliot, history of the drama, the modern novel, literary criticism, all have from one to five listeners in classes the registration of which ranges from 90 to 150. One course, dealing with a study of contemporary poetry, is so popular that the professor has had to refuse to allow "listeners."

A course described as "An Analysis

of the Aesthetic Consciousness Preceded by a Critical Study of Theories of Representative Thinkers, Ancient and Modern, Regarding Beauty and Its Expression in the Arts," sounds forbidding enough. Yet the registered class is a large one and there are besides at least five students who "listen in." Psychology is not so popular with the "listeners" as its sister department philosophy. Besides the "listeners" in ethics, aesthetics, and Greek and modern philosophy, there are five who are "listening" to the lectures on "The Fundamental Problems of Philosophy."

Music and Art Courses

The departments of music and art offer a number of courses in appreciation, interpretation, development and history of art and artists, music and musicians, that entice the "listeners." Almost every one of these courses has one extra student. The average is six or seven and occasionally there are as many as 15 or 20 unregistered students in these theoretical courses that involve little or no practical knowledge.

History, government and economics have not such a wide appeal. Still a number of these classes have one or two "listeners," and one course covering the study of "the French Revolution, the Nineteenth Century and the World War," commonly known on campus as "Nineteenth," with a registered class of 116 students, has 15 "listeners in."

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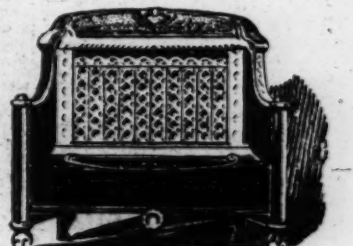
Many are using gas, either in unit heating devices such as the Radiantfire, the Gas Steam Radiator or the Gas-Fired Furnace which is located in the cellar.

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HIGH TAXES AND RENTS LAID TO WETS BY "SQUADRON" MAN

Economic Advantages of Prohibition Emphasized at Beginning of Concentrated Campaign

Widespread violation of the liquor law reacts not only on the guilty but on the innocent in causing high taxes and rents, declared Frank S. Regan, Chicago lawyer and tax expert, yesterday, in driving home the economic advantages of prohibition in the first address in the three-day series which members of "The Flying Squadron, Foundation, Inc.," are delivering at the Shawmut Congregational Church, Tremont and Brookline streets, Boston.

Mr. Regan was the introductory speaker in the present concentrated campaign to enlist greater support for law enforcement.

Going on to analyze the business effect of frequent violations in a community, he emphasized the great increase in rentals which it ordinarily involves. Landlords are never content to charge fair rents, if their tenants are making unfair profits by illegal means, he said, and the increased liquor rentals set a false high level for the whole district. Use of intoxicants means friction between owners and tenants, Mr. Regan added. There are already 15,000 lawsuits between the two classes of people in Chicago and as many more in New York and it would be folly to add another stimulant to disagreement in the form of liquor and the presence of blind-tickers.

The Flying Squadron was organized by former Governor Hanly of Indiana and has traveled, with its four principal speakers, from Mexico to Canada, and from Eastport, Me., to Seattle, Wash. As a proof of activity and energy, Carl F. Rogers, executive secretary, who makes headquarters in the permanent home of the squadron in Indianapolis, points out that over 700 cities and towns have been visited and exhorted by the little group in as many days. To arrange for these meetings ahead of time, and to have experienced speakers arrive on schedule represents, Mr. Rogers says, "an unparalleled record, unmatched, so far as is known, by any other organization in the country."

COLLEGE R. O. T. C. IN LINE OF MARCH

Student Soldiers to Be Feature of Armistice Parade

Participation of R. O. T. C. students in the various local colleges will be a feature of the Armistice Day observance in Boston. These units will march distinctly from one another, each representing the college or university of which it is a member. Harvard University is to conduct a ceremony all its own when the service flag of the institution, with 375 gold stars, on a field of red, the gift of an anonymous friend to Appleton Chapel, will be raised at noon Sunday. President A. Lawrence Lowell will deliver the address.

The committee on international co-operation to prevent war, a branch of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, is to cooperate with the Federal Council of Churches in an observance of Armistice Day and World Court Sunday.

It is through an oversight, Gen. Clarence R. Edwards has explained, that the parade of tomorrow afternoon will not pass the Boston City Hall. The State House likewise will be included in the itinerary, but that was on request of the Governor.

The American Legion has sent out notices requesting the public to exercise greater care than usual in its manner of displaying, raising, and lowering the colors.

FAIR PLAY ASKED FOR BOSTON NAVY YARD

"Fair play" for the Boston Navy Yard is the theme of a letter written by Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts to Chairman Edward T. Farley of the United States Shipping Board, asking that the time be extended for making estimates on the proposed reconstruction of five vessels originally constructed as troop ships. The yard, the Governor points out, desires to submit estimates for this work, but cannot make proper bids until men have gone from there to Virginia and inspected the craft in question. Upon such short notice, this cannot readily be done by Nov. 15, the present time limit set by the Shipping Board. As a result the Governor requests that the time for receipt of bids be extended to Nov. 26.

Approved by Mass. Dept. of Public Safety

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—THIRTY HOURS FROM NEW YORK

Foreman Joseph & Loeb

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

DELAWARE BLAMES PENNSYLVANIA FOR WET LAWLESSNESS

(Continued from Page 1)

In the city, while in 1919 the rate was one in 12.2. Last year the rate was one person in 25.5. For drunkenness, one person in each 37.8 was arrested in 1917, while in 1922 only one person in each 185.5 was taken in charge. That is a sample of what prohibition has brought to Delaware.

Prohibition can do even more for Delaware, its advocates in this state feel, when the enforcement of light in Pennsylvania brings a tightening of brewery restrictions there. William D. Denney, Governor of the state, speaking here recently declared:

"Seventy-five percent of the trade of beer and liquor in our state comes from Pennsylvania. While it is unfortunately true that blind-tickers are said to operate in Delaware to a minor degree, our state would be pretty free from the illicit trade if the Delawareans were the only law violators here. In this state no one has the right to manufacture beer and liquor, and the state is, I think, in pretty good condition."

The Governor might have mentioned that his State has one of the most drastic state enforcement codes in existence, and that the courts are upholding it in their decisions. Liquor cannot be prescribed by a doctor here, nor can a druggist sell it. Every state police agent is made responsible for enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. The State code is weakest in its failure to provide a separate state liquor enforcement equal. It is found that where it is everybody's business to carry out the liquor law, and nobody's business in particular, too much of the actual work devolves upon the scanty federal enforcement corps, who have only the one law to look after.

Tells of Beer Seizure

Only recently Robert B. Elliott, federal prohibition director for the State, told the writer that a big moving van of high-power beer, bound from a certain Philadelphia brewery with a federal license to make near-beer, was seized while hurrying down to Baltimore. This one van had 300 cases on board, and every case held two dozen bottles of 3 per cent beverage. Philadelphia's "beer ring," it is declared,

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Reputation Attention Given Exact Requirements
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A new puncture-proof inner tube has been invented by a Mr. G. I. Milburn of Chicago. In actual test it was punctured 500 times without the loss of air. This wonderful new tube increases mileage from 15,000 to 15,000 miles, eliminates changing tires, and makes riding a real pleasure. It costs no more than the ordinary tube. Mr. G. I. Milburn, 357 West 47th St., Chicago, wants them introduced everywhere and is making a special offer to agents. Write him today.

has gained a business monopoly of Baltimore's illegal thirst.

This Philadelphia seizure happened to be beer, but a large part of the liquor that ripples over the eastern Pennsylvania border from breweries which are operating with United States near-beer permits, is in a more concentrated form. Whiskey takes up less space in truck or railroad car than beer, has higher power, and brings in more money.

The kind of liquor that Mr. Elliott mostly captures is redistilled, denatured alcohol, colored, watered, sweetened, flavored, but with benzol and fuel oil still in it, though disguised, making it raw, violent stuff, unfit for consumption. The crates are never labeled, so that it is hard to know from which one of Pennsylvania's distilleries it comes. But some cases have been traced.

Enforcement officers of Delaware feel sure that many of Philadelphia's breweries and distilleries, in defiance of law, are making near-beer-manufacture a blind for a criminal business, which they are carrying on with the assistance of Federal permits, that, in some cases, have been granted to breweries of known unreliability and with previous violation and conviction records.

What an Official Says

The condition that the Delaware enforcement agents report takes on a more serious aspect from the substantiation it gets in Washington in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General in charge of Federal prohibition cases. "A large part of the liquor consumed in states around Pennsylvania comes, we have reason to think, from Philadelphia," declared a lawyer close to Mrs. Willibrand to the writer. He continued:

Loads on loads of it at present are thought to go to New York. Another large part goes to Baltimore. Some of it is held up in Delaware by the agents there, but the enforcement officials of that State never see the beer that is sent through by train.

Illicit Philadelphia brewers are using the railroad to an increasing degree, according to our knowledge, for their traffic. They gain a great advantage through this method, for the railroad cars are loaded in the grounds of the brewery, where, under the present system, State agents do not have access. In transit, also, the railroad cars cannot be easily inspected. Besides this, the place of sale of the illegal beverage is so far away from the point of manufacture as to make it almost impossible to trace it back to its source, even if it were seized.

Pennsylvania has one-third of the breweries of the Nation before prohibition, and it is from these same breweries, or a number of them now ostensibly making near-beer, that neighboring states are being flooded with booze.

There were 178 saloons in Wilmington when the Nation went dry. One-seventh of these have turned into retail stores now, others of them have been transformed into restaurants, some are barber shops, some are vacant, while a group of the others are soft drink saloons.

JAPANESE GIRLS ENROLL GOV. COX

The annual enrollment of the American Red Cross started this morning, when two Japanese students at Wellesley College pinned the Little Red Cross button on the lapel of Governor Cox's coat, in return for his enrollment in the Red Cross. The young women are Yone Murayama of Hakodate, and Ito Yamanoue of Ohayama, Japan, and they expressed to the Governor their gratitude to the people of Massachusetts for the quick response to the call of humanity when the Tokyo disaster occurred.

The Red Cross president enrolled 50,000 citizens of Greater Boston for 1924 in the seventh annual roll call of the metropolitan chapter before Thanksgiving Day.

Dainty Lavender Sachets

Just the thing to put in your linen drawer. These dainty sachets filled with natural lavender flowers. These old-fashioned blossoms, dried and pressed, are fragrant and last for years. The fragrant little bags, each ribbon tied, make an ideal gift in fact, for in one, only 12c, you get 100 sachets. Our Year Book, showing more than 600 other attractive remembrances, makes gift selecting easy. Write for it—free.

Pohlson Gift Shops, Dept. 79, Pawtucket, R.I.



"Combination"

If your feet are slender over the instep this Coward should be your shoe. The upper is two sizes smaller to give the smooth, trim, unwrinkled appearance of a custom-built shoe.

"Combination" is a dressy shoe, suitable for dress occasions as well as for business. It is made over a special, foot-shaped, Coward last that has been well-known for years. So, like all Coward Shoes, "Combination" is comfortable, too.

Particular men who formerly had their shoes made-to-order find "Combination" a money saver. It fits and wears as well yet costs no more than any good ready-made shoe.

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Music and Art

Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11, in Symphony Hall, at piano recital by Josef Hofmann. Beethoven's Opus 110 and Chopin numbers are his principal items.

On the same afternoon in the St. James Theater, the second concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra. Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

"The Jewels of the Madonna" The opera presented by the San Carlo Company at the Boston Opera House last night was Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna." The cast:

Gennaro.....Gastone Tommasini
Carmela.....Stella De Matte
Mallella.....Blanca Saroya
Raffaele.....Mario Valle
Conductor, Carlo Peroni

Grand opera plots thrive on crime and "The Jewels of the Madonna" is particularly unpleasant. The performance was spirited, if not always as perfect as might be. Mme. Saroya sang and acted with distinction, as did Mr. Valle. Mr. Tommasini was not altogether effective, either as singer or actor. The singing of the chorus and the playing of the orchestra were excellent within the limitations imposed by practical necessities.

S. M.

International Exhibit

The Boston Art Club will be one of the six stopping places of the tour of 60 pictures, which have been selected from the foreign paintings, shown last spring, in the twenty-second international exhibition in Pittsburgh.

The paintings were assembled by Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts at the institute, during a four-months tour through the countries of Europe, and have contributions from England, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries. In the exhibition, such distinguished French names will appear as Paul Bonnard, Emile Ménéard, Henry Laroche, Henry Le Sidaner, Lucien Simon, Jean Forain, and Maurice Denis. From England there will be portraits by Charles Sims, Laura Knight, Augustus John, and Sir William Orpen. Belgium will be represented by Anto Carls. From Spain come paintings by the two Zubalauras and by Joaquim Sorolla, whose sunny beach scenes are familiar to Bostonians. From Sweden there will be landscapes of Anselm Schultzeberg and Anna Boberg.

The exhibition will be held at the Art Club from Jan. 2 to Jan. 23.

Heintzelman's Etchings

Recent etchings by Arthur W. Heintzelman, along with some of his popular old ones, are being shown at Goodspeed's Shop on Ashburton Place. Mr. Heintzelman has done much work of distinction. With a pervading altruism of subject, and a sensitiveness to the potentialities of the etcher's needle, he makes his medium a fitting hand-maid to his imagination.

Mr. Heintzelman's stroke is some-

times broad and brusque, as in the sharp, indicated delineation of a cloak or skirt, but in the evasive facial characteristics, he is precise, and sensitive to delicacy of shading. In drypoint his line flows in graceful undulation, swelling and thinning down for accent and shadow.

The new etchings are figure studies of musicians, small heads of old men, dramatically posed, peasants in moods of reverie, and genre scenes. "Objects des Arts" and "Donkey Cart in Montmartre," printed just last month, are subjects of the country. One with considerable detail, the donkey is brilliantly drawn, capturing the remainder of the Montmartre print. "Rolande" and "La Grandmère Pèraine" are larger studies, both indicating Mr. Heintzelman's increasing tendency to eliminate unnecessary lines. The several small head studies are fine in characterization and subject.

STATE BAR OPPOSES ABRIDGING POWER OF SUPREME COURT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—Resolutions protesting against any reduction of the powers of the United States Supreme Court in determining the constitutionality of acts of Congress, as suggested by United States Senators Borah and La Follette, were adopted today at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bar Association here.

There was an extended discussion of proposals to alter the conditions of jury service in the State, especially as concerns the service of women on juries and agency and methods employed in the selection of jurors. Eminent judges and lawyers of the Commonwealth participated in this discussion, and facts and viewpoints developing from the inquiry of the special commission on jury service soon to be reported to the Legislature were presented.

Chief Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg and Justice James B. Carroll of the Supreme Judicial Court and former Atty.-Gen. James W. Swift were among those attending. The speaker of the day was Roland W. Boyden of Boston, whose address dealt with some of the critical problems of the times. T. Hovey Gage of Worcester, president, presided, and Frank W. Grinnell, Boston, was secretary of the meeting.

RENT BOARD TO BE ABOLISHED

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that as he believes the municipal rent and housing commission has accomplished its purpose during the housing crisis in Boston it will be abolished on Feb. 1. Herbert E. Ellis has been in charge of the commission for three years. The Mayor announced the decision after the Boston Law Department will take charge of the cases of persons who believe they are being coerced into paying too much rent.

Large Returns Seen In College Athletics

No Other Feature Gives Greater, Says Dr. Howard Edwards

KINGSTON, R. I., Nov. 10 (Special)—Declaring his belief in the value of college athletics, Dr. Howard Edwards, president of Rhode Island State College, said that "there is no other feature in college that makes a larger return for the money expended." He continued:

Although many people think, however, that a college exists only to make a name for itself in athletics, I do not regard athletics as a means of advertising, and I do not regard athletics as a means of gaining college prestige. The standard of a school is dependent upon the kind of training it gives its students, and the character of the graduates going out from it. But I do believe that that young man or woman who misses athletics, misses in every way a very great essential. The athlete meets in games the same conditions he will later meet in life, and learns through games more morality than in any other way. The desire of fairness, self-control, and courtesy—in short, of honor—are thus impressed upon the growing mind.

BOSTON CLUBS AID WORLD COURT PLEA

Armistice week is being utilized by a large number of widely differing organizations to focus attention on the United States' entry into the World Court.

The Women's Trade Union League, Young Women's Christian Association, Chamber of Commerce, League of Women Voters, Massachusetts and Greater Boston Federation of Churches, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Business Women's Club, Franklin Square House, Council of Girls' Clubs, Boston Teachers' Club, various Jewish organizations through the interest of Rabbi Levi, and Filene's Employees' Association are co-operating in the circulation of the petitions, which ask President Coolidge and the Senate of the United States to act upon the recommendations of our late President, Warren G. Harding, that the United States shall enter the World Court.

300,000 SALES FOR VETERANS

More than 300,000 forget-me-nots had been bought by Bostonians up to noon today since the drive began yesterday morning by Boston Chapter 1. Disabled American Veterans of the World War. The drive closes today and hundreds of veterans and girl volunteer collectors were posted at the gates of Braves Field and the Stadium to supply the football crowds with the little blue flowers.

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Thirty-fifth Street

SOVIETS TO RAISE HUGE AIR FLEET

Russian Government Said to
Have Obtained 600 Mercedes
Engines From Swedish Source

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 30.—What is the truth about Russia's air fleet? According to some its numbers already run into thousands. Most of the machines are said to have been purchased in Germany, France, Italy, and England, but in addition a considerable number are alleged to have been built in the Soviet Union itself.

With regard to England, one of the most prominent newspapers in London recently stated that "for the last two years at least the transactions carried out (in airplanes) have been on a comparatively large scale, and the sales are still proceeding." The Christian Science Monitor has accordingly had a special search made of the records at the statistical office of the Customs House to find out what sales have actually taken place. In 1920, 74 airplanes and 39 aero engines were exported to Russia; in 1921, no complete airplanes and no aero engines; in 1922, four complete airplanes, 70 aero engines, and in the first six months of 1923, two complete airplanes, and no aero engines. In all during the 3½ years, 86 complete airplanes, and 109 aero engines—not a very formidable total.

Machines Built Near Moscow
Nevertheless, there are certainly quite a number of airplanes in the Soviet Union today. A visitor who has just returned to London after a tour of Russia, told The Christian Science Monitor representative that he thought there would probably be "several hundreds." He saw many at Moscow during the agricultural exhibition, to which there were 600,000 excursionists, many of whom indulged in at least one flight apiece at one chervonetz (£1) a flight. Yet another visitor—a competent observer in that he served in the British Air Force during the war—said that he had seen machines in course of construction at Khodinka, near Moscow. He described the mechanics as slack, "though not more so than the French," and said that most of the airplanes turned out in Soviet factories also had Soviet-made rotary engines of Clerget or Le Rhône design developing about 110-horsepower.

The creation of the Red Air Fleet is almost entirely the work of an organization known as Dobrolet—the Volunteer Air Fleet Company—which works under the direction of the military authorities. The Russians have been accused of copying the idea of Dobrolet from the American National Aeronautic Association, but in reality they had a far older and more easily accessible model in the Russian Volunteer Fleet of merchant vessels, which was first started in Tsarist days and still exists on a somewhat different footing under the Bolsheviks.

A Red Air Fleet
Dobrolet, like the Russian Volunteer Fleet, is a semi-patriotic, semi-commercial institution. That is to say both of them set out to earn dividends as well as to uphold the honor of the country in the air, and on the sea. Last spring Dobrolet organized a great publicity campaign in support of its Red Air Fleet. A special periodical, the Red Air Fleet Journal, was started to arouse popular enthusiasm. Towns and newspapers in a wave of patriotic ardor undertook to provide funds for the purchase of airplanes to be named after them. Trade unions, and artists (co-operative societies) combined for the same purpose. Groups of workmen went to work on Sundays and other holidays and gave the results of their labor to the cause. Arcos Ltd., the Soviet Government buying and selling agency in London, subscribed one airplane immediately and promised another later.

Report credits the Soviet Government with having obtained 600 Mercedes engines in Sweden (where they have been lying since the Armistice), 50 complete airplanes from an English company and both engines and airplanes from France and Italy. As to Germany, the Junkers Airplane Company is popularly supposed to have entered into contracts for 3000 airplanes to be built on the territory of the Union and be ready to take the air by April 1, 1924. This report is denied by the Soviet authorities, who point out that they have neither the necessary airdromes, personnel, and equipment, nor the money to pay for them. They admit, however, that they have a very large air program in view, though they say they do not expect to complete it within less than from three to five years.

MADRAS CONFERENCE URGES LOCAL OPTION

BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence).—The annual temperance conference convened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the Hindu Temperance Associations, was held recently in the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium in Madras, with Sir Sadashiv Iyer in the chair. Miss MacDougall, principal of the Women's Christian College, opened the proceedings with a short speech, emphasizing the importance of temperance work among women. If only women temperance workers would exert their influence in this cause, she said, the ideal of total prohibition could be attained at no distant date. The conference passed a resolution to the effect that the electors should support and return to the Madras Legislative Council only those candidates who were pledged either to initiate or to support the principle of local option. The mover said that they should use the weapon of their votes by sending to the council only those who promised to do their best towards promoting temperance reform. The conference also urged the Government to adopt the policy of local option in excise administration with a view to the ultimate prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating drinks and drugs throughout the Madras presidency.

Honor Armistice Day by answering the Roll Call of the American Red Cross

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Special Price Inducements for Monday

Women's Superior-quality All-silk Hosiery

\$2.65 per pair

representing a reduction of at least 1-3 less than regular price

This Hosiery is made of sheer silk (medium-weight), in black, taupe, turtle, gunmetal, Manila, nude and tete de negre

A rare opportunity to purchase fine hosiery, either for personal use or Holiday gifts, at an exceptionally low figure.

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Another Special Offering of Imported Black Chiffon Dress Velvets

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A Remarkable Showing of Fur Fabrics

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features Broadtail and Karakul, in black, mole and gray, Astrachans in tan and kit fox shades, and Ermine Cloth and White Karakul

interestingly and variously priced at

\$4.50 to 21.50 per yard

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The New Vogue Patterns

are on sale on the Fourth Floor

(Madison Avenue section)

Women's Marvex Gloves

(made exclusively for B. Altman & Co.)

at unusual concessions from regular prices

Short-length Gloves

of glace kidskin, in black, tan, beaver, brown, gray, taupe and white

per pair \$2.25

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Eight-button length, in black and white

per pair \$3.85

Sixteen-button length, in black and white

per pair \$5.85

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Women's Silk Underwear

(American-made)

Pure Silk Undergarments, extra heavy quality, both attractive and durable for general wear, and especially interesting for early selection as Holiday gifts.

Of crepe de Chine, with contrasting color trimming; and radium silk, trimmed with real filet lace; in pink, peach, maize, Nile, turquoise, ciel blue and coral; all shades being washable

at these attractive and unusually low prices

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| Nightrobes | \$8.95 |
| Envelope Chemises | 5.90 |
| Bloomers, in crepe de Chine only | 4.95 |

(Second Floor)

Little Children's Hand-made English Bloomer Dresses

(hand-smocked)

Smartly simple—of plain and bright checked chambray; sizes 2 to 6

exceptionally low priced at •

\$4.25

(Second Floor)



Twilight Tales

William and Gerd-di-dine

WILLIAM COMSTOCK III and his friend, Gerd-di-dine, had their noses pressed against the window pane. William Comstock III was a little boy in a brown suit to match his eyes, and Gerd-di-dine was his friend in a gingham dress and pink cheeks. Gerd-di-dine and William were good friends, but Gerd-di-dine was bashful and would never speak in front of company.

"Well, Gerd-di-dine, what shall we do now?" asked William. Gerd-di-dine never said a word, but stared straight out of the window at the windmill. William's mother and his big brother were in the room, so William leaned over and whispered in her ear: "What would you like to do now, Gerd-di-dine?"

Gerd-di-dine looked around to see if anyone were looking, then whispered back: "Let's go and pick blueberries."

"Good," said William, and clapped his hands. He ran to get two pails, the big one that he gathered sea-shells in for himself, and a smaller one for Gerd-di-dine as she was a lady. They walked down the road, a hand in hand, toward the field where the blueberries grew. William carried a lunch.

"Would you like a sunbonnet?" asked William.

"Oh, no, thank you. I like the sun, and my dress won't fade."

They walked a long way down the road, over the bridge, past the railroad station, where the train didn't run any more, past the anthill where the red ants lived, and past the big bush where the wild roses grew, and where once Gerd-di-dine thought she saw a brown bunny twitch his tail.

At last they came to the berry patch and picked their pails full. Gerd-di-dine didn't eat a single berry while she was picking, but William who was always hungry ate 11.

They sat down under a tree to eat lunch out of the basket. William

but all the same most of the Petrograd shops are still open, and though prices are almost unbelievably high—one must pay the equivalent of \$10 for a suit which in London would cost \$7—a certain amount of business is nevertheless being transacted, about as much, I should say, as this time last year. It is also an exaggeration to say that there are "thousands and tens of thousands" of children wandering about the town "like homeless dogs prowling through the streets of Stamboul." The number of children I saw in the streets did not strike me as abnormal.

Although the Soviet Government is fighting energetically against bribery, the amount that still goes on in Petrograd is enormous, and practically no business of importance is carried through without it. Part of the Russian currency—the chevron issue—has been stabilized. I consider its exchange value is being manipulated, and that it may only be a question of time before the Government finds it expedient to let it follow the ruble and become valueless.

But there is no doubt that the Bolsheviks are, at present at any rate, firmly fixed in the saddle. By excluding all who are not Communists from the universities (they do this by a carefully thought-out system of entrance examinations, which include questions of a political nature, not easy for any except members of the Communist Party to answer) they are working to secure the only educated class in the country. They rule the country with a rod of iron and the people have no option but to submit to them.

A READER WHO KNOWS PETROGRAD INTIMATELY.

CONSUMERS PICK OFFICERS FOR 1924

J. R. Commons Elected to Succeed N. D. Baker

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin was elected president of the National Consumers' League in the closing sessions of the annual convention yesterday, displacing Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, O. Miss Florence Kelley was re-elected general secretary, and Herman Kinnebrew of New York was chosen treasurer. Twelve directors and a council of 25 members were chosen.

Resolutions presented before the convention called for a committee to investigate the advisability of limiting the powers of the United States Supreme Court and methods for such limitation, a campaign against the blanket equality amendment proposed by the National Woman's Party, support of the Wisconsin plan for unemployment insurance, the Dyer Anti-Lynch Bill, the child labor amendment, regulations for so-called industrial poisons, and injurious conditions for workers in dry-cleaning establishments, and a conference next May in the interest of industrial workers.

The vigorous policy which the league will pursue for industrial legislation during the coming year is indicative of the increasing interest on the part of the general public in such questions, Professor Commons told the convention.

He stressed the co-operation which the league is seeking to establish with other organizations and with individual men and women who desire social betterment.

A larger number of contributors and a greater income than ever before in the history of the organization was announced in the annual report of the treasurer.

GOVERNMENT ABSORBS MADRAS
BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence).—An official communiqué states that with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has decided that all the five Indian states in the Madras Presidency—Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Bangalore and Sandur, have, as from Oct. 1, been brought into direct political relations with the Government of India, through the agent to the Governor-General, who will have his headquarters at Travancore, the capital of Travancore.

I have never seen one that was written in good faith. The suggestion as a whole would be more than pleased to have the law permitting them to fill liquor prescriptions wiped off the statute books, and I assure you Mr. Brokmeyer does not speak for the great majority of druggists of the United States, when he arraigned President Coolidge in his Boston speech.

If you will study Mr. Brokmeyer's antecedents, you can easily see just whom he represents. For over a year I have been watching his actions regarding the liquor question, and reading the articles in the N. A. R. D. official organ, The N. A. R. D. Notes, and I am constrained to say that he is an agent of the liquor interests, and is using his official capacity to further their cause.

I have never in my life voted the prohibition ticket, nor have I ever voted for local option, so that I cannot be accused of leaning to the dry side. But long experience as a druggist has taught me that reputable physicians do not recognize intoxicating liquors as legitimate medicines.

I own several drug stores, in one or two of which the files date back over 30 years, and in all the pre-Volstead years, a prescription for as much as four ounces of whisky or wine was a curiosity, and I do not suppose the total dispensed in the time mentioned in all the stores combined would equal one gallon.

My stores are in a state that permits the writing and filling of liquor prescriptions under the Volstead Act, but I have not taken out a permit, nor do I intend to. I do not care to turn my stores into saloons, and you will find 80 per cent of the legitimate drug store owners of the same mind.

The main trouble is with a certain class of physicians. They are out after the almighty dollar, and the fee they get for writing the prescription blinds them to everything else. They will write them for anyone who has the price, which, by the way, is more than they get for their regular office work.

W. G. COLMINE.
Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Oct. 30, 1923.

The Situation in Petrograd
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read the account of conditions in Petrograd which was contained in an editorial in your issue of Sept. 17 and consider that in many respects it gives an erroneous impression of the state of affairs there. For example, the housing problem in Petrograd is not becoming "almost unbelievably acute." The population of Petrograd has declined by about 1,000,000 since the period before the war, and though a number of the houses are undoubtedly in a poor state of repair, it is quite possible for a family to rent a complete and comparatively large flat without any danger of having outsiders quartered on them, as is alleged in the article in question. In any case the limit of 10 square yards of living space for each individual does not apply.

Again, it is incorrect to say that "the miserable shops which had all their wares in the windows, are being compelled to close by the overwhelming pressure of the Soviet taxation."

There is no doubt the taxes are heavy.

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK
888-887 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

Winter will soon be here
Is your boy supplied with warm, serviceable clothing? We are well prepared to outfit him with just the things he will need:
OVERCOATS MACKINAW SWEATERS
Gloves, mittens, toques and all the minor accessories.
HAYNES & CO.
Always Reliable
346 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Early Thoughts For the Holiday
Monograms for Handkerchiefs
By the mark of thought and care the handkerchief may be proved a forethought rather than a last-minute gift. Orders for monogrammed Christmas handkerchiefs will be taken up to November 15, but we suggest you order now to insure that for this careful work and to assure against any possible disappointment.
Forbes & Wallace
SPRINGFIELD

Albert Steiger Company
A Store of Specialty Shops Springfield, Mass.
Short Fur Coats
Are Popularly Priced at \$95.00 up to \$250.00
For street and sports wear, short fur coats are particularly smart. They are shown in beige, platinum, cocoa and black caracul, Hudson Seal, beaver, nutria and muskrat. Some are plain, while others have collars, cuffs and trimmings of contrasting furs.

Style—but Tempered with Culture
To slippers of quality I. Miller adds the interest of Style. To slippers of novelty I. Miller adds the element of culture. By such keen distinctions are reputations built!
I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes
404 MAIN STREET
SPRINGFIELD

Winchester
378 Main St. Springfield, Mass.
"Sportmen's Headquarters"
ALL THAT the name implies, outfitters to Sportsmen, Sportswomen, and Hunters, both the equipment and the clothing in a range of prices to suit every purse.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Service, Style and Comfort
340 MAIN ST. WORCESTER

ULIAN'S
339 Main Street, WORCESTER, MASS.
For Milady—Exclusive—High Type Gowns, Frocks—Capes and Sports Apparel—the kind usually found on the "Avenue"—only far less expensive.
Exclusive Agency of Irene Castle Corticelli Fashions

GROSS-STAUSS CO
355-357 MAIN STREET, WORCESTER
fur Coats
of supreme quality pelts—smartest, newest modes, luxuriously lined and Moderately Priced.
Select now for the cold weather.

The Ruralist and His Problems

BECAUSE farm affairs have been so much in the news the past year, more than ordinary interest attaches to the discussion of rural problems at those two outstanding annual conferences of agriculturists: the meeting of the American Country Life Association this week at St. Louis, and that of the Association of Land Grant Colleges next week in Chicago.

This is the spawning season for landlocked salmon, that rare speckled silver fish that is one of the glories of a certain few of the coast rivers and lakes. Those who are fortunate enough to live near a natural spawning ground and to know the haunts and ways of this shimmering beauty among fresh water fish know what a rare treat it is on a bright day in Indian summer to see the salmon leap and dart upstream against the current, jumping waterfalls and gliding in shoals over the scarcely covered rocks of shallow streams, stopping at no obstacle in their annual pilgrimage back to the place where their life began, to lay their eggs. The orange masses of eggs—sometimes a single fish lays 20,000—suggesting a tapioca pudding seen through a colored glass that slightly magnifies, lie all winter in the ice-cold running water, to hatch in March.

It is a principal activity of the fish hatcheries planted along the headwaters of the coast rivers and lakes by State conservation departments, to secure enough of these egg masses at the spawning season to restock the lakes and ponds which are so exploited by fishermen that but for the hatcheries, landlocked salmon, as well as other beauties of the streams and ponds, would not long persist as a native fish. Millions of the salmon eggs are secured from the spawning grounds and incubated at the hatcheries, where the young fish are kept until they are old enough to fend for themselves. The eggs of landlocked salmon, packed in moss, have been shipped as far as from Sebago Lake, near Portland, Me., which is the famous home of this beautiful fish in the east, to stock the waters of Australia. As many as a thousand out-of-door enthusiasts make the 23-mile trip from Portland to Sebago Lake every year to be present at the remarkable spectacle of the "sweeping" of the spawning pool, and the "stripping" of the adult salmon, to secure the orange egg masses for the hatchery. The best of it is that all the hundreds of speckled beauties that are scooped from the seine, with silver bellies gleaming through the dazzling spray, are released, unharmed, to make the pilgrimage another year; and the eggs in the hatchery yield a much more prolific "hatch" than they ever would if subject to all the hazards of the unprotected waters of the natural spawning ground.

Philanthropy to the small animals of the woods and parks will be especially welcome and effective this winter season, for the squirrels and similar woodland citizens will face a hard winter in many sections of the country, without their normal supply of nuts. A widespread shortage of native wild nuts is reported, which includes acorns and the hard berries and seeds of many trees and shrubs that are commonly stored by squirrels. Late spring frosts are said by foresters to have destroyed many of the fruit buds on woods growth that would have ripened into natural food for the small vegetarian population of the forests. The shortage is particularly acute, because the chestnut,

that favorite hoarded food of squirrels, in the northeastern states at least, has almost disappeared from North American woods.

A photograph of the new champion egg producer of the Rhode Island Red breed—Peggy Bay State, which has just finished a year's output of 393 eggs one for every working day, holidays and Sundays excepted, at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station—suggests that beauty isn't everything among poultry. Peggy, according to her picture, is a scrawny female, with many of her tail feathers missing, and looking rather plucked about the neck and generally dowdy. But she has good "form" the experimental poultrymen of the station say, and all the desirable bodily characteristics of a high producing strain. Peggy is a credit to her ancestors. She is the eleventh generation from a common farm flock, and the result of a selective experiment.

FARM PRIZES WON BY ENGLISH GIRLS

Party of Four Tour Canada and Investigate Agricultural Conditions There

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 30.—The four English girl farmers who, early this spring, were awarded the special scholarship tour in Canada offered by Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, have now returned to England, and will shortly make a round of the farmers' clubs of Great Britain in order to describe their experiences. Miss Stella Wolfe Murray, who chaperoned the girls while in Canada, said:

The object of the scholarships was to arouse general interest in Canada as the foremost agricultural Dominion within the British Empire. Their five months' tour will enable the girls to place effectively before the agricultural population of Great Britain the facts relating to farming, and other conditions in the Dominion. The conditions of the scholarship were very strict, the judges being selected from among the most noted authorities on agriculture in the United Kingdom, while the competitors included practically all the girl members of the various farmers' clubs. The final selection was made by the president of the National Farmers' Union, assisted by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Board of Trade.

The ages of the prize winners range from 14 to 18. Joan Moore (Leicester-shire), who is 14 years old, has raised calves which have won in national competitions. Ivy Townsend (Surrey) is 16, and a winner of the silver medal of the British Dairy Association for judging cows. Mildred White (Devonshire) is 18, and a first-prize winner for team-cow judging. Emma Absolon (Middlesex), who is 17 years old, holds the Apis Club medal for bee-keeping, and has also carried off honors from the Royal Horticultural Society. Their

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ULIAN'S
339 Main Street, WORCESTER, MASS.
For Milady—Exclusive—High Type Gowns, Frocks—Capes and Sports Apparel—the kind usually found on the "Avenue"—only far less expensive.
Exclusive Agency of Irene Castle Corticelli Fashions

GROSS-STAUSS CO
355-357 MAIN STREET, WORCESTER
fur Coats
of supreme quality pelts—smartest, newest modes, luxuriously lined and Moderately Priced.
Select now for the cold weather.

Laskeys
Main Street at Federal
WORCESTER, MASS.
November Coat Sales
The north winds bluster boisterously and the snow continues to fall heavily—this is not a weather report, it is just to let you know how timely our remarkable Coat Sales are. They offer splendid opportunities to buy everything from Swaggar Topcoats to elaborate Wraps and luxurious trimmed with fur at wonderful reductions. Come in early and by so doing get the very best choice of the great variety of up-to-the-minute models presented.
As Low as \$35.00 Up to \$185.00

Denholm & McKay
Company's
Annual Employees' Sale
Tuesday, Nov. 13th, to Saturday 17th
DENHOLM & MCKAY
WORCESTER, MASS.

John C. MacInnes Co
WORCESTER, MASS.

THIRTY INCH ATTRACTIONS
No jackets could contain more thoroughbred style and thoroughgoing joy than these short fur jackets of this length—new models receiving high favor in New York circles just now.
Selected pelts without exception and the latest accented shades.
98.00, 150.00 to 275.00
E. A. Sullivan Co.
WORCESTER

RADIO
Sales are made on confidence. There must be something more than just a plain statement of facts—the facts must be supported by performance—and if performance is lacking satisfactory adjustments should follow immediately.
In Sherer's Radio Receiving Sets are sold with our guarantee that will give absolute satisfaction over a long period of time. Let our Radio Engineer in charge advise you.

SHERER'S
WORCESTER, MASS.

Buy Your Victrola at Roper's
There you will find a beautiful assortment of the wonderful new models in all woods—and also the charm of perfect service and courtesy.
MARCELLUS ROPER CO.
284 MAIN STREET, WORCESTER, MASS.

Men's Silk and Wool HOSE
Blue, Black and Brown Heathers
69c
Regular 1.00 values
The Wallace Co.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street, Worcester
Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

CUTLERY FOR THANKSGIVING
We carry a very fine assortment of Carving Sets, Game Sharers, Slicers, Fruit Knives, etc. All our Cutlery is warranted.
DUNCAN & GOODELL CO.
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S. MARCUS CO.
"The Value Shop for Men and Women"
375 Main Street WORCESTER, MASS.
COATS SUITS DRESSES FURS
BLOUSES AND SKIRTS
Individual, Yet Inexpensive

STUDENT LEADERS OPPOSE HAZING
By a Staff Correspondent
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 10.—Opposition to the hazing of freshmen students at Pacific Coast colleges was expressed by presidents of 14 student bodies meeting here at the semi-annual conference of the Pacific Students Presidents' Association. Closer co-operation between student bodies and athletic departments in the colleges represented was also urged at the session. William Monahan of the University of California, president of the Association of Presidents, strongly opposed hazing. He said:
Freshmen should not be humiliated by being forced to do stunts at the hands of hoodlum elements. They should be instructed in the traditions of their university and the spirit of loyalty be born of helpfulness instead of fear of a ducking in the lake or beating with a paddle.
There is considerable exception being taken to this practice initiation of the freshmen to college life. We are told by the old school that we are becoming mollycoddles. But we are merely doing away with rowdiness in an attempt to abolish these unfortunate incidents which too often follow hazing.

BELGIUM SEEKS SOVIET TRADE
By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—A committee of business men and financiers is trying to organize a Russian trade bureau to re-establish commercial relations between Russia and Antwerp harbor. The Government has decided that without resuming diplomatic relations between the Soviets and Belgium, special passports may be given to the crews of vessels coming to Antwerp, thus allowing the sailors to land.

OLD SHOE FIRM TO LIQUIDATE
HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special).—Stockholders of the C. K. Fox, Inc., shoe manufacturing concern, have unanimously voted to liquidate the concern which is one of the oldest in the United States. Lamont Chick, treasurer of the corporation, declared that the reason for liquidation was the inability of the concern to compete with the trade under existing conditions. He said that the factory had a heavy overhead expense, and that the owners were unable to sell enough shoes at cost low enough to have people purchase them.

CHILD LABOR CURB
ASKED BY TEACHERSEducators' Joint Convention Also
Advocates Federal Department of Education

Resolutions favoring a child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to legislate for the protection of children from premature or excessive employment, endorsing "National Education Week," and reaffirming their belief in federal aid and federal recognition for public education without interference from the part of the National Government, with state and local control, and recognizing the need of a federal department of education with a secretary in the Cabinet of the President, were unanimously passed by the joint convention of the New England Association of School Superintendents, the Massachusetts Superintendents' Association and the New England Teacher Training Association at its session in Boston and Cambridge yesterday.

Other resolutions passed deprecated any movement toward the reduction of school costs and the diminishing of educational opportunity; urged appropriations adequate "to the task of educating every child for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and pledged their own best endeavors to the realization of full value received for money expended; set forth that a thoroughly trained superintendent should be entrusted with authority and responsibility in the selection and direction of his staff of teachers, that the selection of sites and plans for new buildings should be under his oversight, and that he should have initiative in the preparation of the school budget.

Educational Leadership. The resolutions further urged that "educational leadership demands the highest type of ability, and that adequate training is fundamental; that the office of superintendent of schools should have a dignity, security and financial recognition commensurate with its importance and responsibility. In order that men and women of superior worth may be attracted to the profession," recognized the "importance and far-reaching influence of the World Federation of Educational Associations in the promotion of a better understanding among nations and the development of a unity of spirit and purpose in the establishment of world peace," and emphasized the growing importance of the duties and responsibilities of the school principal in the administration of the school, the supervision of instruction and in the relation of the school to the community.

A 40-minute concert was given by the Brookline Junior High School Orchestra, composed of about 50 players. It was a commendable performance, the young musicians showing skill, training and musical appreciation. Besides entertaining the superintendents with good music, they gave a practical illustration of what may become a happy and unifying influence in a school.

Trained Superintendents. The latter part of the afternoon was given over to the discussion of the theme, "Under What Conditions Will a Community Receive the Greatest Benefit From the Work of a Trained Superintendent?" That the discussion might be more definitely practical, the meeting was divided into two groups, one for superintendents of towns of over 10,000 and the other for superintendents of towns of less than 10,000. Superintendents and school committee men, both participated in the discussions.

A dinner at the Colonial Club, Cambridge, followed. It was addressed by Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education for Maine, and Henry Turner Bailey of Cleveland, O., who spoke of "The Higher Citizenship." William H. Bacon of Westerly, R. I., was elected president; Bertram E. Packard of Augusta, Me., vice-president; Herbert W. Lull of Newport, R. I., Oscar C. Gallagher of New Britain, and William B. Jack of Portland, Me., directors.

MR. COLBY TO DISCUSS
COURT AND LEAGUE

That interest in the World Court issue is reviving with the approach of the first sessions of Congress is evident from the announcement which has been sent out that Everett Colby, chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, will address a mass meeting Friday evening on "The Per-

manent Court of International Justice and the League of Nations." The meeting, which will be held in Jacob P. Bates Hall in the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, will be presided over by Charles H. Fluke, a Boston attorney. It is expected that a number of the questions concerning the relation of the Court to the League which will be raised in Congress will be discussed in detail. Mr. Colby has made a careful study of the workings and the machinery of both organizations and will present the conclusions to which this study has led him.

PRISON REFORM
BILL DISCUSSEDCivic League Told It Will Not
Harmonize With Laws

Penal classification, in accordance with a bill now pending in the state legislature, is basically a good idea, but, as at present drawn up, it will not harmonize with existing laws on the same subject, in the opinion of Henry L. Shattuck, representative from Ward 8, Boston, who spoke before the Massachusetts Civic League at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday. Separation of prisoners by age, sex, offense and former record, it was shown, would not only benefit the less culpable prisoners in a moral way, but would also work out to the advantage of taxpayers, since the number of penal institutions in the State would be reduced by about 10, once such a grouping took effect. On the other hand, the position of the individual counties in dealing with such a matter must be respected, somewhat, and no summary action taken which might lead to a dismissal of many officials and others now employed in the Massachusetts prison system.

James M. Hannon, another representative from the same ward, agreed that the work was very difficult, and that it must be undertaken with justice to all concerned. The bill's supporters he said, was the education of the people outside of Boston in the subject. Mrs. Robert P. Herrick, chairman of the prison committee of the National Civic Federation, summarized the accomplishments of previous years, and said it was to be regretted that the proponents of classification and separation of prisoners had begun their work in such a way as to encounter the opposition of county officials and a large proportion of the public at large. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the Ward Eight Committee on Prison Reform, presided over the meeting, while Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, read an outline of the bill.

PROF. SHARE TO GIVE READING. Dallas Lore Sharp, professor of English at Boston University, will read from his latest book, "The Magical Chance," and other of his works, to members and guests of the Manuscript Club at the Hotel Victoria, next Tuesday evening. It is announced by Mrs. Caroline H. Russ, president of the club, that it will be Professor Sharp's last appearance in Boston until next spring, as he intends to spend the winter on the Pacific coast, and will leave within a few weeks.

BELGIANS FINANCE COLOMBIA. By Special Cable. BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—A group of Belgian financiers and industrialists have agreed with the Colombian Government to improve and extend the railways of Colombia. Today the steamer Eldersvaag, 3000 tons, left Antwerp with the first shipment of railway material. The Eldersvaag is the first steamer of the Belgian-Colombian line which has just been organized.

The Truth. We are an upstairs fabric shop selling for less because it costs us less to sell.

CLARK'S Silk and Specialty Shop, Inc. 344 Boylston Street, BOSTON, MASS. Elevator Service. Mail Orders Filled.

Why Pay More? The New Shop Offers the Season's Best Values and Fashion's Latest Fabrics. New Silks, New Velvets, New Dress Goods at Lowest Prices.

HOSIERY. We believe our prices are 20 per cent. less than elsewhere. **Black, For. 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.25, 0.30, 0.35, 0.40, 0.45, 0.50, 0.55, 0.60, 0.65, 0.70, 0.75, 0.80, 0.85, 0.90, 0.95, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Novelties for the Candy Shop

CANDY making, or, as it is called in England, sweet making, has become popular among women as a means of adding to an income, or even as a means of support. One woman, Miss Emily Martin, who specializes in chocolates and who, through much practice and experience, has reached a pitch of perfection, says that she thinks that one of the secrets of success is to be continually on the lookout for new ideas.

"One must specialize," she says, "on new things. If you look in the windows of the stores you will notice that they are continually coming out with novelties. For instance, various fruits and fruit jelly centers are being used in chocolates. Among flavorings tangerine is very fashionable, and pistachio.

"In making chocolates at home you are able to put in centers that you cannot get in manufactured candies. Not so much time and care can be taken in factories, and nearly all the manufacturers buy the centers ready-made.

"I want to bring out new ideas in candies, and I find that you can invent them as you go along. I have one specialty, for instance, made with quite a well-known thing; I cannot, however, tell you what it is, because that is my secret. In plain pepper mint creams I make a special soft filling that you cannot always get when you buy these candies at the shops.

Unusual Centers for Chocolates

"I want you to try this nut mixture, which is one of my own inventions. And this one," Miss Martin said, as she cut through a chocolate to show a most delicious-looking green center, "is marzipan with pistachio nut flavoring. Then I have my own ginger mixture; I always put it into cream, as I don't like it in solid lumps. You can use the various kinds of candied peels with cream also, and you can put in nuts anywhere.

"Cream truffles, which are really a French sweet, are one of my specialties, and have been quite successful. How did I get the recipe? Ah, that is my trade secret!

"I do not confine myself to chocolates, but make boiled candies, such as peppermints and lemon lumps, which are great favorites. I also make cream fondants in various flavors.

"I should like to get on to American lines, because I think that we are old-fashioned in sweet-making in England. There is an American nut-fondant that I make, and it is nut brittle and coconut kisses, and chocolate fudge, which is also American.

"Then there is the packing to be considered. This is most enjoyable work, and I think that you want to try to do something different from what the shops are doing. It is a color scheme throughout if you want to get a good effect. Mauve and green are my favorite colors, and I am making a lot of mauve creams now. I usually pack my chocolates in brown shavings and paper because brown shows them up best, and I also use various colored tissue wrappings, green, mauve, and gold, and little paper cases in pastel shades, mauve and pink, yellow and pale green. Truffles you usually wrap up in silver paper because they spoil the other chocolates. You should pack chocolates very tightly to keep them from moving, and it is an important thing to have them dry in the first place, for if they get scratched they are spoiled.

Work Done in Home Kitchen

"I was trained privately and I do all my work in my own little kitchen in my flat. I buy in large quantities from wholesale firms and always use French chocolate because it is the best. "Chocolate making is slow work at first, but as you go on you find quicker ways of doing things. You make the centers first and leave them to dry, and then dip them in the next day. The chocolate for dipping must be brought to a certain temperature before the centers are dipped, and if it is at the right temperature the candies dry in a few minutes.

"The work must be done in a fresh, airy room, at a certain temperature, not too hot or too damp. For plain chocolate you have molds; here is one for little bars which bulge at each end and are called 'yacht' tongues. Children like them; and there are other little fancy molds that look well in the boxes when you pack the chocolates.

"I first took up candy making as a recreation, and gradually worked it into something more serious, and I believe that some who have started in this way have gone on to quite large businesses. Mine is largely a private connection, though I supply two refreshment shops. You find that you get special candies taken up at certain places. I get a large number of orders for bazaars and sales at wholesale.

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Decoration, Ever Woman's Sphere



Miss Marjorie Brook
Head of a Firm of House Decorators, Whitewashing a Ceiling and Feeling All That Enthusiasm for Her Job Which Distinguishes Women in Their Vocations

LONDON
Special Correspondence

AFTER the war it occurred to two members of the Women's League, Miss Marjorie and Miss Faith Brook, to start on their own by becoming house decorators. They went to a north London Polytechnic and learned the craft of house painting and paperhanging, studied carpentry, added to their knowledge by color schemes, and became, after six months of strenuous work, qualified house decorators.

Renting part of an old garage in Gieve Road, Chelsea, where most of London's artists live, the sisters made it known among their friends that they were prepared to receive orders. Then the fun began.

One of the first houses they decorated was at Bognor, a pretty little seaside place, and Miss Faith Brook says that in a fortnight's actual work they learned more than in their six months' course. As they gradually became known they were compelled to enlarge their business. At this point they were joined by Miss Bridson, a young lady of Norwegian extraction.

The next addition to the firm was a capable worker who has now become their forewoman. She is the wife of an ex-officer in the Royal Air Force. Her husband, after his war service, became a carpenter; and when the home decorators were forced to engage men to assist them he naturally came into the business. Husband and wife now labor side by side.

The Home Decorators take apprentices who pay a premium to learn the business. After six months' training, if they are unsuitable, they are discharged; if they are kept on they receive from \$5 to \$8 a week. The average

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age wage given to women is \$15. Generally speaking, Miss Brook has to engage men to do repair work; these are paid at the usual trades-union rates.

Asked if it was not a difficult matter for women to work with men in this employment, Miss Brook said she thought not.

"Women," she explained, "are more conscientious as a rule about jobs they have to do and they seem to stimulate the men working with them to do better than usual." "Once," she continued, "we were doing a rush job, decorating a café in Orchard Street, and frequently a man came to look on. He proved to be the ground landlord. One day he said, 'I've never seen any of you girls at any time without a brush in your hands—which we considered rather a compliment. At first the men at work on the outside repairs of houses were regarded as suspicious. When they saw we were doing a rush job, as well as they, they ceased to regard us as amateurs. Now they invariably call us 'Mate' when they speak to us."

Miss Marjorie Brook, as head of the firm, has now so many orders that she has given up actual decorating for the work of estimating, designing and pricing. Miss Faith Brook runs an architect's office besides being a partner in the firm of Home Decorators.

Some six months ago Miss Bridson left the Home Decorators to become manager of Dormines Ltd., a firm with somewhat similar aims, which then coaxed its operations to the selection and arranging of bedchambers. Their studios are at Carter Street, Westminster. Here is a small but highly specialized selection of bedchamber furnishings of many kinds—choice bedsteads, mattresses, coverlets. Lately they have included in their business many furnishing schemes for a whole house. Miss Bridson stressed the point that Dormines relieves its clients of all responsibility.

"If you want a single room or a whole house decorated and furnished," she said, "I go down to see the place, examine it thoroughly, having regard to the aspect of the room, the size and light, etc. We get an estimate from Home Decorators, fix on the colors, make suggestions, submit samples, and finally send the proprietors off to the actual making of the furniture with our signed order to view. Not only do we save the purchaser much of the bother and anxiety of selection, but we get him a reduction of 10 per cent on retail prices. In addition, we find this method is appreciated because by it our client gets the benefit of our expert advice."

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Color for Winter Vases

ALTHOUGH flowers are scarce in winter it is quite possible to have a cheerful bit of color in vases to decorate our rooms. Autumn foliage comes first to lend its brilliant yellows, oranges, and reds to our vases. To enjoy it all winter, one may wax it. To do this, one simply takes a lump of white beeswax about the size of a pea and presses it on, say, a large maple leaf with a hot hairiron. The leaf has thoroughly glossed it over, and care taken not to detach the leaf from the branch. Leaves so treated will remain colorful and glossy throughout the winter.

The berries from different vines and shrubs are also worth gathering, for they will be attractive for an indefinite period. Orange-red rose hips will make a pretty bouquet in the right setting. A gray glazed vase with a curved top sets them off well. Chokeberries, berries from the black alder, checkerberries, and partridge berries, which grow among pine woodlands, are all possibilities for the gay touch in the winter vase. Bittersweet or Rhus berries work a vine-like shrub which loves to clamber over country stone walls and fences, combines red and orange in rich hues, and lasts through many cold months if it is gathered in the late fall. This is charming placed in a wall basket and allowed to fall gracefully.

Another orange decoration is Japanese holly. This puts out a fine white blossom which matures into thick, chubby clusters of tiny orange apple-like green foliage is thickly studded with long thorns so care is necessary in picking it, but it is decidedly winter while for its brilliant coloring. It keeps best in water, but will last for several weeks without it. Barberries have slender, gracefully curved berries with a rosy hue that reminds one of Chinese lanterns, and have thorns and foliage similar to those of the Japanese holly. They, too, make a handsome bouquet for the winter vase or basket.

Red berries suggest holly, of course. Both English and California holly will keep for about a month, but both do best with water. The English holly is more prickly than the native California kind, but has glossier leaves and more striking red berries. Mistletoe can be preserved either by drying

for a period or in water. This has its own special charm, but since it lacks color is most attractive placed in a vase that will supply it.

Many plants are dried nowadays to make attractive winter decorations. Among these we have pussy willows, everlasting flowers, and French ruscus. Pussy willows, of course, cannot be gathered until very late winter or early spring, but they can be kept for the next season. Red is a favorite tint for dyeing them. Red ink, hat dye, or paint may be experimented with. If the dye is applied with a paint brush there is less chance of knocking them off the stem. But they may be soaked in a pan of dye successfully.

Bright green "pussies" are attractive for St. Patrick's Day, or they may be dyed red and blue for patriotic occasions; blue ones also contrast delightfully with a bright yellow vase. Everlasting flowers come all ready dyed lavender, yellow, and pink, and the French ruscus is a brilliant crimson, leaf and all.

Colored vases do their part, also, in making cheerful winter bouquets. Glass, unless it has borrowed some of the gorgeous Czechoslovakian hues, is best left for summer months. Majolica and Chinese pottery make lovely splashes of color during the winter months.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Wagnerian Opera Company
Produces a Second Novelty

By FELIX BOROWSKI

DER EVANGELIMANN, opera in two acts by Wilhelm Kienzl. Produced for the first time in America by the Wagnerian Opera Company at the Great Northern Theater, Chicago, Nov. 3, 1923. The cast:

Friedrich.....Adolph Schoepflin
Martha.....Ida Moricke
Jagden.....Ottile Metzger
Johannes Freudenhofer.....Desider Zador
Matthias Freudenhofer.....Rudolf Ritter
Zitterbart.....Hermann Schramm
Schneppauf.....Eduard Kandi
Lieber.....Emil Staudenmeyer
Frau Huber.....Paul Schwarz
Hans.....Paul Schwarz
Conductor—Alfred Lorents

The name and the work of Wilhelm Kienzl are not altogether unknown to people who take their artistic pleasure in American opera houses. In 1913 the Chicago Opera Company offered a work by him entitled "Der Kuhnreigen," which was sung in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York. "Der Evangelimann" is an earlier composition, produced originally in 1895 at Berlin. The popularity of the piece became so great that there was scarcely an opera house in Germany in which it was not staged. In view of this fact, it is probable that connoisseurs of dramatic music in Chicago must have awaited the American premiere at the Great Northern Theater with pleasurable anticipation.

Whether the outcome of the production brought pleasure or disappointment depended, it is to be presumed, upon the artistic sophistication of the listener or upon his nationality. "Der Evangelimann" is one of those compositions packed with sentimental plot and sugary tune. The "argument," based upon a story originally written by Franz Hermann Meisner, is concerned with a man who, wrongly accused of incendiarism, spends 20 years in prison, thereafter to become an evangelist. At the denouement he discovers that it was his brother who, a rival in love, committed the crime.

Melodies Obvious
In his treatment of this story Kienzl evidently determined to make a special appeal to opera goers who like their melodies obvious, and their dramatic situations sentimental. There are many tunes in "Der Evangelimann," and nearly all of them have a bowing acquaintance with Wagner, Debussy, and Strauss. The treatment of these melodies is frankly mid-Victorian, and so naive is their harmonic equipment that, even Schumann, by comparison with Kienzl, stands forth as an ultra-modernist. Nor is the orchestration of the opera more complex.

If the interpretation of the opera was less impressive than interpretations that had previously been given to works by Wagner, Debussy, and Strauss, it was partly due to the circumstance that there was nothing in Kienzl's music which was worth much trouble. The orchestra, directed by Alfred Lorents, had unfortunate moments—a fact which was surprising, considering the simplicity of the score. Rudolf Ritter sang the part of the evangelist with a pleasant understanding of its exigencies. It was greatly to his credit that the role unfolded human rather than theatrical qualities. Desider Zador, as the villainous brother, Johannes, sang well and acted in the early nineteenth century manner a part that was of the stage. Ida Moricke was pleasant in the role of Martha, and Ottile Metzger made as much as possible of the music and acting belonging to Magdalena. There were comic bits in the second act and these apparently were greatly to the liking of the house.

Other Operas
One of the principal features of the Wagnerian company's season has been the presentation of the entire Nibelung cycle. "Das Rheingold" (Oct. 28) was excellently played, and under the direction of Eduard Moricke, who also conducted the remaining music dramas of the trilogy. The German company may not be possessed of the vast resources that are at the disposal of the Metropolitan or Chicago companies, but its scenic equipment is not to be despised. The opening scene of "Das Rheingold" was far less absurd than it has been with other organizations, and the atmosphere of probability which surrounded some of Wagner's supernaturalism in the other works was greatly to its credit. In the four music dramas the music of Wotan was sung by Hermann Weil, who was admirable in it. In "Das Rheingold" and in "Siegfried" the Mime of the cast was Hermann Schramm, whose labors were distinguished by delightful art. "Die Walkure" (Oct. 31) was offered with such vivacity and enthusiasm that the work almost was given a re-creation. The Siegmund and Sieglinde respectively, of Heinrich Knott and Louise Picard, were particularly commendable.

There remain to be mentioned "Tannhauser" (Oct. 30), "The Marriage of Figaro" (Oct. 31) and "Der fliegende Holländer" (Nov. 3). The two Wagnerian operas were directed by Ernst Knoch with considerable vivacity. Cuts were made in both in "Tannhauser" the Bacchante was entirely omitted—and greatly to their advantage. Mr. Strinsky directed the

performance of Mozart's work, the result of which was one of the most charming interpretations of it that have been heard in this city. The director presided at the piano, playing the accompaniments to the recitative and conducting the remainder of the score. The playing of the orchestra was distinguished by remarkable delicacy and the singing of Messrs. Ziegler, Lattemann and Kandi, and of Minna Genter-Fischer, Fischer and Ruth was delightful to the ear.

Mr. Verbrugghen Presents
"Le Festin de l'Araignée"

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 6 (Special).—It is very evident that the symphony programs to be played by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra will be plentifully besprinkled with the compositions of Haydn and Mozart this season. This is a plan, it plan it is, to which we have no particular objection, provided we are not surprised. One can easily understand Mr. Verbrugghen's partiality for music of this age; he has studied it with tremendous diligence and dallies with its felicities.

He gave us another illustration of his familiarity with the musical idiom of Haydn last Friday, when the second concert of the season was given. The principal number on the program was the Haydn Symphony in G major (No. 13), heretofore never heard in Minneapolis, and to say it was a successful performance is expressing oneself mildly. To be sure, the orchestra has not yet secured a perfect ensemble, and a concert tour during the week prevented as many rehearsals as are necessary to win unity of purpose; but the music, if not always perfectly phrased, was conceived in love, and so far as spirit and intention are concerned, was extremely well done.

For all that, one of these miniature symphonies played by a miniature orchestra suggests rather the coziness of a chamber music hall, where all the little intimacies and pleasures it conveys come with greater force and directness to the listener.

A symphony fragment by Albert Roussel entitled "Le Festin de l'Araignée," made a good impression. While leaning rather heavily on Debussy, Roussel has kept his feet planted firmly on a little island of ideas all his own. His treatment of themes suggests considerable independence, and he has succeeded in making a comparatively insignificant manipulation of the material. Roussel in later compositions has committed himself entirely to the modernists; here he stands at the gateway, and while there is no hesitation of utterance, there is more than a suggestion of dalliance with futurism. The rhythms and motives form a closely woven orchestral network, but they may be followed with comparative ease and are wonderfully effective in their contrasts and interplay.

Theophile Ysaie's fantasy "Wallone" and the overture to Mozart's "Magic Flute" completed the orchestral selection. Mabel Garrison contributed a quartet of arias with great beauty of voice and fine artistic skill.

Katharine Metcalf Gives Song Recital in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Miss Katharine Metcalf, mezzo-soprano, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Nov. 8 with Conrad V. Bos as her accompanist. She disclosed a voice of wide range, rich coloring and facile execution, and gave evidence of being well schooled in general matters of technique and of being well rehearsed in special details of interpretation.

She presented the sort of program that was to be expected of an artist recital for public appearance in this town of exacting standards, under the shrewd and practiced direction of Mr. Bos. She began with old-school works, devoted the main part of the evening to songs of accepted German and French composers of modern times, gave a few moments to Schubert, the song writer who sums up all of the eighteenth century and forebushadows the nineteenth, and even of the twentieth, and concluded with a group of pieces in English.

Perhaps to set forth at the outset the extremes of emotion which she is capable of expressing, Miss Metcalf sang the "Mermaid's Song" by Haydn.

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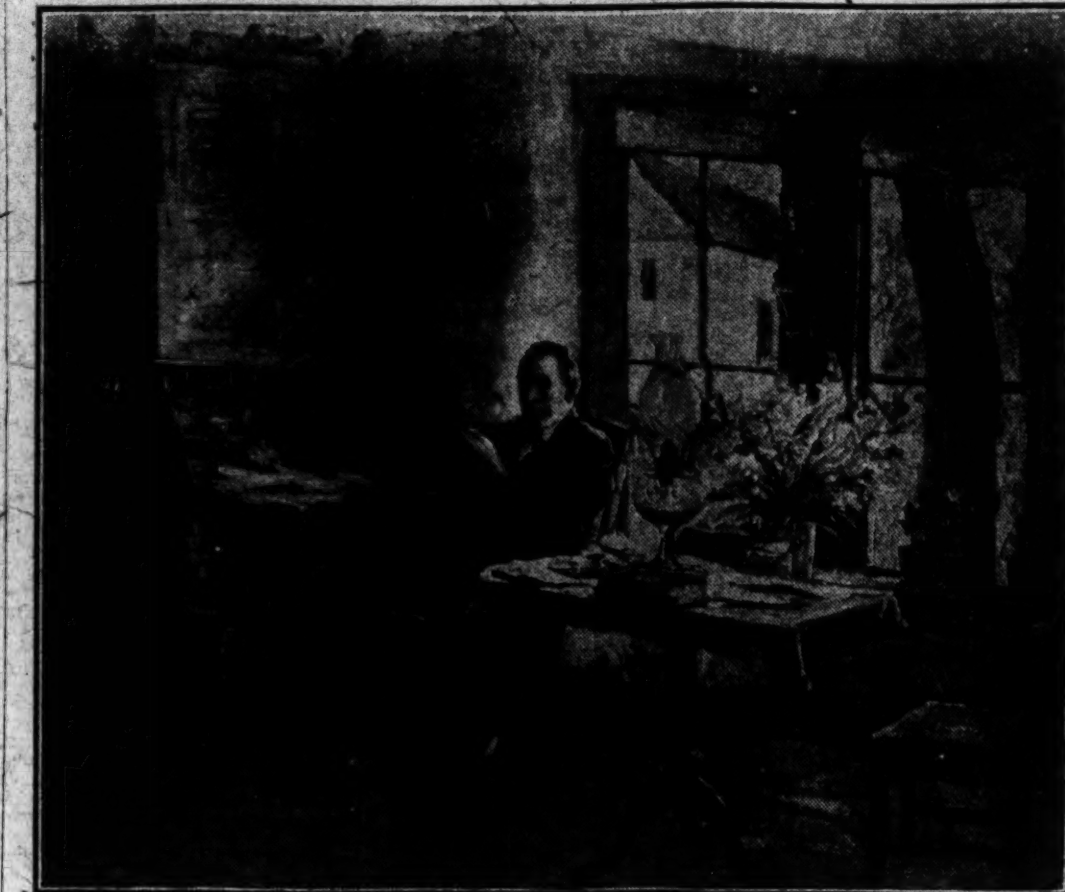
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Col. John C. Coolidge at Home, Plymouth, Vt. From Painting by Walter Gilman Page

and the lament of Orpheus from the opera, "Orfeo," by Gluck. Temperamentally, he was no doubt more at ease in the blithesome tune of Haydn than in the somber melody of Gluck. But she succeeded in evoking a portrait of the distraught hero of Greek lore and of the French lyric stage, even if she was less melancholy and sentimental in her realization than other singers have been.

One of the tests which criticism applies rather severely nowadays to the singing of the works of such composers as Strauss, Brahms, Chausson and Widor is that of phrasing. Artists had better not bring such things as the "Feldensamkeit" of Brahms and the "Italian Serenade" of Chausson to the recital platform, unless they have mastery of vocal style. Miss Metcalf presented these pieces and others of similar demand with admirable skill. Finally, she showed herself a performer of fine qualifications in the difficult field of folk song. No doubt she will be longest remembered by her listeners of this occasion for her interpretation of the Hebridean folk song "Hobbinol." When the Winds Do Blow," from the Kennedy-Fraser collection, and the Irish folk song, "Little Red Lark," which were in her closing group.

Jeritza's Departure From Vienna

VIENNA, Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Jeritza's departure to America leaves a void in the musical life of Vienna. Her third farewell performance at the State Opera House was a brilliant affair. The rush for seats was unprecedented, and the house was sold out an hour and a half after the box office opened. The best seats cost over 2,000,000 crowns, and far higher prices were offered later. Shortly before the performance began as much as 300,000 crowns were offered for standing room only. Jeritza appeared in her most successful role—Tosca.

Art Notes

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom announces a national poster competition on the subject "World Peace." The prizes are: First, \$250; second, \$150; third, \$100; honorable mention, there will be a traveling exhibition of the designs submitted before Jan. 15, 1924. The league's headquarters are at 1403 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Dinner \$1.25, Special Sunday Dinner from 12 noon to 3 P. M. \$1.50 and \$1.75
Also in Carte

To Our Readers
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

ALTHOUGH Walter Gilman Page of Boston, Mass., is a portrait painter rather than a landscapist or a composer of genre pictures, he has lately been engaged upon a canvas of historical significance that has led him into both these other fields of painting. Aside from his portrait work, Mr. Page has rather wide-spread activities, growing out of his duties as chairman of the Massachusetts State Art Commission. Many of these activities are historical in their implications, like the commission's supervision of the development of the Pilgrims' landing place at Plymouth, Mass. Because he has always had an interest in historical matters, Mr. Page was struck with the dramatic quality of the incidents of the early morning of Aug. 8, last, when Calvin Coolidge was sworn in as President of the United States by his father in the sitting room of the Coolidge house at Plymouth, Vt.

Usually years pass in the United States after an historical event before its significance is realized, and belatedly painters set about gathering data by hearsay and trying to assemble something resembling the original as closely as busy legend and imagination can provide. Mr. Page, having often felt the disappointment of such synthetic history, realized that here was something like a duty and privilege—the opportunity to perpetuate the momentous scene of that oath administration. So within two months, while every detail of action and setting was fresh in the memories of the participants, while every accessory was still in daily use in the household, Mr. Page made his inventories of all these details and accessories, and set down on paper accounts of that night's events in the words of the participants. Then he painted the room as it appears on a sunny day, with Colonel Coolidge in a pose characteristic of his place as the kindly squire of the neighborhood, the man to whom the people of the countryside bring their personal and business difficulties for advice and aid.

While he was in Plymouth, Mr. Page did a considerable amount of painting aside from the sitting room interior. In his Boston studio are canvases representing this and several other houses belonging to the Coolidge family, and bits of the surrounding countryside in all its panoply of autumn coloring. It was possible to spend only two or three hours early each forenoon working on the sitting room picture, as many as 200 a day, are passing through the house from 10 a. m. onward.

"In painting this room," says Mr. Page, "I was so absorbed in the historical significance of the objects as a background for a great occasion that I was scarcely conscious of their artistic aspect. Yet, curiously enough, the picture composes so well, in the matter of contrasts and complements of form and color, that artists remark upon the nature of the technical problems solved."

"The fact is that the echoing of the yellow of the window shades by the gilt edge of the family bible, the repetition of the large area of green of the table cloth in the small square green book cover in the open drawer of the desk, and the placing of the ovals of the rug and picture in relation to the fine old-fashioned combination desk and bookcase—all these are purely a truthful description of that fine old sitting room, so characteristic of purely American life. The vase of bright flowers was there, too. That old glass lamp is another bit I like especially. It will figure in the painting which I am preparing to make to perpetuate the actual scene of President Coolidge taking the oath, and which I shall call simply 'Father and Son, August 3.'"

The American committee of selection for the Twenty-Third International Exhibition of Paintings at Pittsburgh, beginning April 24, which will meet in New York on Nov. 15 to select 25 painters who will be invited to contribute works for the exhibition are: Karl Anderson, Emil Carlsen, Mrs. Johanna K. W. Holman, John W. Johansen, Rockwell Kent, Gert Melchior, and John Sloan. The committee of selection will also serve as a jury, to which artists not directly invited to contribute may submit their paintings at their own expense. This jury will meet in New York on March 20, and in Pittsburgh on April 3. Awards will be made April 4.

AMUSEMENTS

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Merton of Movies
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Studebaker Theatre
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"I'LL SAY SHE'S"
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GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS
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"THE RISE OF ROSIE O'REILLY"
Words and Music by George M. Cohan

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Philadelphia Art Club

Philadelphia, Nov. 3
Special Correspondence

THE autumn exhibition of small canvases at the Art Club has, from its modest beginnings, several years ago, assumed the character of a unique American salon, devoted to little paintings by artists throughout the United States.

In the small canvas, rather than in the large, one may trace creative possibilities. Although not sketches, the paintings exhibited have a sketchy flavor, that atmosphere of spontaneity which is inevitable in work which draws its inspiration from direct contact with its subject, rather than from labored or indirect study. Many of the canvases are, of course, typical of individual style, yet a gratifying number reach out toward new objectives, toward the momentary flash of an original thought.

In addition to the landscapes, marines, and portraits, there are pictures which draw primarily upon the imagination for their stimulus. Arthur B. Davies who, perhaps, is America's foremost exponent of an art which transcends the obvious, has contributed "Evening Among the Ruins," a tiny pastoral, with three classic goats, and a fascinating herd of goats, in composition and delicacy of feeling one of the distinctive canvases in the exhibition.

American art, together with American industry, though thorough, has been singularly lacking in spiritual quality. It is, therefore, of more than passing import to the future of art that a display of American canvases should intimate a possible future in which the creative inspiration, rather than the technical may again dominate.

The lure of childhood and its kinship with the fairy world finds expression in such canvases as "Sparklets," by Ker Anderson, while the twinkling mischief of infancy is caught irresistibly in Maurice Mofarsky's little character sketch "Tommy." Here, at least, is a portrait which is more than paint—a living, breathing creation.

Landscapes and marines may also claim the virtue of individual interpretation. "Springtime," by George L. Noyes, and "Winter," by Ernest L. Noyes, are especially sensitive in the handling of color values. That same quality of vision which stirred Whistler to the creation of delicate tone poems has tinged the conception of the receptive modern. At a time when blazing colors are mistaken both for atmosphere and mass, it is a relief to discover men and women whose subtler mental reactions contribute more to art than the somewhat vulgar display of a raw palette.

Of the marines, or semi-marines, "Last Glow," by Fred Wagner; "The Hudson," by Charles Vezin, and "The Beach," by Richard Blossom Farley, are delicate interpretations, while for strength, one may turn to "The Breakers," by Frederick J. Waugh. The creative faculty of an artist, rather than his technical ability, one finds to be the deterrent in the path toward advancement. "A Corner of the Bay," by Marion T. MacIntosh, though less perfect as a tour de force, nevertheless possesses an imaginative quality lacking in the obvious perfection of less thoughtful compositions. The doctrine of massing by means of color, an interesting experiment

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for rising students, in years of maturity proves a trap from which it is difficult for the artist to extricate himself. The theory of color spotting, also, prevalent in the work of Paul Van Roekens, Florence Dell Bradow, and Pearl Altman leads to no broader vista than that of the elementary sketch.

The small canvas provides not only a means for spontaneous creation but a work of art peculiarly adapted to the constricted wall space of the modern apartment. The large canvas, now consigned to the dim long hallways of nineteenth century houses has passed into art history. Artists themselves feel the necessity for limiting canvas dimensions, and in the present exhibition one may find the work of Edward W. Redfield, William M. Paxton, E. Sloan Bredin, Daniel Garber, John F. Follinbee, Emil Carlsen, Nicola D'Ascenzo, Hobart Nichols, Lillian B. Meiser, Alexander Bower, Mary Townsend Magon and Charles H. Woodbury.

D. G.

Wesley Barry in

"The Country Kid"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—"The Country Kid," a motion picture from the original story by Julien Josephson, directed by William Beaudine, has had its first New York showing.

Juvenile stars have a way of working out of their orbits and other such habitments with sudden expedition. Wesley Barry, maintaining his status quo as a small town kid with increasing difficulty, has been fitted with an eleven-hour affair known as "The Country Kid," a transparent device for getting his familiar freckles, friendly grin, and tattered hat once more on the screen before he becomes a "jeune premier." There is a hard-hearted old uncle who finally cages the Kid's little brothers in the poor-farm, and there is a gentle romance that dwells not too insistently on the outskirts of the picture, all of which only serves to link up the various episodes of callow youth in joy and sorrow. The three orphans and their faithful hound, Napoleon, are comical, tragic, irresponsible, heroic by turns. Perhaps the real star of the picture is a sort of Verochko cherub in overalls, a dear little fellow who mimes a chance to capture the affections of the audience. But there is sufficient of Wesley Barry to satisfy his admirers, although his histrionic powers are in no way taxed.

R. F.

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STOCK MARKET FUNDAMENTALS ARE FAVORABLE

Certain Amount of "Window Dressing" Conceded but Underlying Sentiment Strong

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (Special).—Short covering and buying of stocks by large banking and speculative interests to facilitate the sale of large bond offerings and of stocks bought on a speculative basis at lower price levels were given as the chief reasons by more or less cynical observers for the continued upward movement of the stock market.

Undoubtedly there was short covering and there may have been some manipulative buying of the character indicated. The more important fact is, however, that the underlying sentiment of the market is strong and healthy.

It is more than likely that the existence of this feeling was the cause of most of the upward movement in stock, with only moderate and brief reactions from time to time. The buying which occurred about this kind of a market was that of an orderly character, and relatively speaking, only on a moderately large scale.

It is true that on Thursday the total transaction in stocks was in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 shares. The daily average was materially below that level. In other words, there did not seem to be any undue or immoderate enthusiasm relative to the business situation or the stock market itself.

Ultra-conservative observers would have been better pleased if the stock market had reacted to a greater extent, particularly on the unfavorable foreign news early yesterday. On the contrary, those who were most active on the buying side seemed to disregard such factors as the overthrown of the Bavarian Government and the appointment of a former prominent monarchist as military dictator. It is to be noted that later the failure of this movement was definitely announced in Berlin during the forenoon.

No attention was paid seemingly by speculative investors to the reports from Paris shortly before the close yesterday that negotiations with respect to an international conference for investigating Germany's economic situation had fallen through and that an announcement to this effect might be made late in the afternoon following a conference between French Ambassador Jusserand and Secretary of State Hughes in Washington. The feeling in conservative circles is that the stock market should have a substantial reaction before going higher.

New Issues Well Taken

There were sufficient announcements and developments of a favorable character to justify the hopeful sentiment to which reference has been made. For instance, the \$100,000,000 American Telephone & Telegraph debenture bonds were quickly disposed of and were reported to have been at least twice subscribed.

A summary of the national bank returns up to the end of Sept. 14, shows a total of nearly \$500,000,000 in deposits, and of more than \$750,000,000 in total resources.

Officials of the federal reserve system almost displayed a cynicism when questioned as to the probability of a change in discount rates in the near future. They indicated that, with business and monetary conditions as satisfactory as they have been, there was no occasion to give consideration to this question.

In spite of the greatly disturbed political situation in Germany, and the improbability of France, Great Britain, and the United States agreeing on terms for a conference on payment of reparations, German and American bankers experienced no difficulty in disposing of 100,000 American shares of a Vienna bank, and also of \$25,000,000 Dutch East India bonds.

The investment market here showed distinct improvement. No better proof was needed than the promptness with which the large issues mentioned and some millions more in the aggregate were disposed of.

Although railroad stocks were only moderately active, and did not participate as a group to any great extent in the further advance of the market, the trading in industrial shares, thoughtful students of the position of the railroads and their securities could not fail to gain the impression that a comprehensive program announced by railroad executives for the coming year, and, likewise, to what has been accomplished so far this year in the carrying out of the program agreed upon last April.

Railroad Outlook Bright

A large sum of money has been expended for improvements and betterments this year and more would have been expended out of appropriations if there had been time to do so. The condition of railroad properties and their position are better today than they have been in some years.

If the volume of traffic keeps up, and serious labor troubles are not experienced and rates are not reduced, there is no reason why earnings should not be as satisfactory as they have been. Railroad consolidation is likely to be a rather live topic of discussion from now on, but the executives doubt that very much will be accomplished in the way of new legislation at the forthcoming session of Congress.

As further evidence of the volume of business that is being handled in various important industries, mention might be made of an official statement by the General Motors Corporation to the effect that it turned out more cars in October than in any other month in its history.

Don't Settle

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New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, November 10, 1923

| 1922 - Div. | | | | | | | | | | 1922 - Div. | | | | | | | | | | 1922 - Div. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| High | Low | Open | Close | Change | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | High | Low | Open | Close | Change | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
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TWO PROBLEMS FACE COMMITTEE

Olympic Selection of Water Polo
Men and Divers Likely to
Be Difficult

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—With the swimming events prescribed for the Olympic Games at Paris next summer to take place a month earlier than they were in Antwerp in 1920, the national committee of the United States Olympic Association, upon whom is placed the main burden of selecting a team, is faced with two serious problems. The first is the selection of a water polo team, and the second is the selection of a diving team. The water polo team is expected to be selected by the end of the month, and the diving team is expected to be selected by the end of the year. The committee is faced with the problem of selecting a team that will be able to compete with the best teams in the world. The water polo team is expected to be selected by the end of the month, and the diving team is expected to be selected by the end of the year. The committee is faced with the problem of selecting a team that will be able to compete with the best teams in the world.

As regards water polo there are two possible methods of selection, each of which has strong points in its favor. A number of the athletic clubs maintain that the team winning the United States championship this year should have the advantage of teamwork and training under the same methods of coaching. Contrasted with this is the contention that such a team would, of necessity, consist of mediocre players not of Olympic caliber; and that taking such men along would not only preclude maximum efficiency on the part of the team, but would also be unfair to the other teams. The latter view is the one which is being advocated by the national committee. In the two or three weeks that will elapse before the team is selected, the committee will have to make a decision as to whether it will select a team of players who have won the United States championship, or a team of players who are considered to be the best in the country. The committee is faced with the problem of selecting a team that will be able to compete with the best teams in the world.

In connection with the diving situation, the problem is quite involved, and there seems to be no solution which would be completely adequate. The try-outs will take place in the early part of June, before the divers, with the exception of the California team, have had any practice. This is a serious disadvantage, as it is well known that a diver who has had no practice will be at a disadvantage in a competition. The committee is faced with the problem of selecting a team that will be able to compete with the best teams in the world.

SPRINGFIELD AND SYRACUSE IN TIE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College soccer football team held that of Syracuse University here yesterday afternoon. The two teams were tied 1-1 in a game played at the Springfield Y. M. C. A. The game was a hard-fought one, and both teams played well. The Springfield team was led by their captain, and the Syracuse team was led by their captain. The game was a tie, and both teams were praised for their play.

PICK-UPS

OFFICIALS of the New York American League Club have come out in flat denial of the report that the club is to be sold to a group of financiers. The club is owned by the American League, and the report is a complete fabrication. The club is to remain in the hands of the American League, and the report is a complete fabrication. The club is to remain in the hands of the American League, and the report is a complete fabrication.

CREW STROKED BY SUELL WINS

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The annual regatta of the Princeton University crew team was won yesterday by the Princeton team. The team was led by their captain, and they won the regatta by a large margin. The Princeton team was praised for their play, and they were declared the winners of the regatta.

Princeton Leading in Harvard Series

Tigers Have Won 14 Times in
25 Games Played

Special from Monitor Bureau

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Princeton's lead in the Harvard series was strengthened yesterday when the Princeton team won the game. The Princeton team has now won 14 of the 25 games played in the series. The Harvard team has won 11 games, and the Princeton team has won 14 games. The Princeton team is leading the series, and they are expected to win the series.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—When the Harvard and Princeton varsity football teams trotted out on the Palmer Stadium gridiron this afternoon it was the twenty-sixth time that the two teams have met in the series. The Princeton team has won 14 of the 25 games played in the series. The Harvard team has won 11 games, and the Princeton team has won 14 games. The Princeton team is leading the series, and they are expected to win the series.

Neither team came down to this game with a satisfactory preliminary season. Each team had a record of 1-1 in the series. The Princeton team had a record of 1-1, and the Harvard team had a record of 1-1. The Princeton team was expected to win the game, but the Harvard team was also expected to win the game. The game was a hard-fought one, and both teams played well.

Harvard not only lost to the strong Dartmouth team, but was unable to score a single point against the Green. The Princeton team, on the other hand, was able to score a single point against the Green. The Princeton team was praised for their play, and they were declared the winners of the game.

Harvard's greatest string of successes against the Tigers was from 1911 to 1916, inclusive, during which time the Princeton team won 14 of the 25 games played in the series. The Princeton team was praised for their play, and they were declared the winners of the series.

PRINCETON LEADS

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TITLE DEFENDER'S PACE THREATENED

Meets Two Kansas City Con-
tenders in Next Five Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—Two Kansas City contenders in the National Pocket Billiard League Championship race of the United States have a chance to check the rapid pace set by E. R. Greenleaf of Philadelphia, five times champion, during the next seven days. The title defender plays Benjamin Allen today and Monday in four battles, and Walter Franklin on Tuesday and Wednesday in the Missouri city.

Franklin has been the only rival able to score a victory over the Philadelphia star, who has won 18 straight since his opening reverse with the westerner. Kansas City spectators hope Franklin can do it again, but are considering the sport as one time was, and that, too, is problematical. Otherwise, the only prospect of applying to the champion is the future when he meets Erwin Rudolph of New York, who has won 22 and lost 16 for second place in the Missouri Valley championship.

On Monday and Tuesday the Gotham champion will play E. R. Greenleaf at Richmond in a series that should fall chiefly into his hands, as McCoy is down in the list with six wins in 14. The sport is expected to be a close one, and the title is expected to be in jeopardy.

GREENLEAF DEFEATS BARBER

Special from Monitor Bureau
OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10.—Continuing his string of successes, E. R. Greenleaf of Philadelphia title defender, captured two battles from J. B. Barber of Omaha yesterday in the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League race. In the afternoon the champion won by a score of 100 to 44 in 30 innings. In the evening he went out 100 to 24 in 15 innings. Greenleaf made high runs, and his play was excellent. Barber was defeated, and Greenleaf was declared the winner of the game.

REISLIT DIVIDES GAMES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 10.—Pittsburgh's lead in the series was strengthened yesterday when the Pittsburgh team won the game. The Pittsburgh team has now won 14 of the 25 games played in the series. The Philadelphia team has won 11 games, and the Pittsburgh team has won 14 games. The Pittsburgh team is leading the series, and they are expected to win the series.

DARTMOUTH HARRIES WIN

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Dartmouth College today won a four-cornered game in the series. The Dartmouth team was praised for their play, and they were declared the winners of the game.

BROWNS CHOOSE MOBILE AGAIN

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10.—The St. Louis American League baseball club will train at Mobile, Ala., again next season. The club is expected to win the series, and they are expected to win the series.

FIRST CLASS CRICKETERS

COMPILE 212 CENTURIES
F. E. Woolley and E. H. Hendren Are the Two Outstanding Performers of the 1923 Season

F. E. Woolley and E. H. Hendren Are the Two Outstanding Performers of the 1923 Season

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 26.—(Special Correspondence)—The English first-class cricket season of 1923, fast sinking into oblivion, leaves behind it, in the form of a lengthy list of centuries, a permanent testimony to the prowess of two batsmen against such bowling as they were called upon to face in the course of an arduous "if domestic" campaign. It may be true, that as one of the so-called "English bowlers" is "nothing like what it was," but even if this view be accepted, the compiling of 212 three-figure innings seems to reflect great credit on the wicketers of the willow as a whole.

NEBRASKA SHOWS MUCH INTEREST

Enthusiasm in Cross-Country
Running Is Not Dampened by
Team's Repeated Defeats

Special from Monitor Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 5.—(Special Correspondence)—The University of Nebraska started its cross-country season this year with a team composed of group runners, and has met with defeat in every match. Notwithstanding this absence of victory the interest in the sport at Nebraska, in common with the entire Missouri Valley Conference, has increased, according to J. L. McMaster, coach of the team.

When the Scarlet and Cream football team met the University of Missouri last season, its harriers simultaneously were matched against the cross-country runners of the Missouri college. A brief explanation of the rules of the contest was made to the spectators and the match started between the halves of the game. When the runners breasted the tape at the end of the race, they did so with the applause of thousands of onlookers.

University of Oklahoma won from the Scarlet and Cream harriers on Oct. 13, with a time of 27m. 22s. The University of Kansas runners next defeated Nebraska on Oct. 20, when its first man finished in 27m. 13s. On Oct. 27, Missouri whitewashed the Nebraskans in 26m. 54s. The final event on the schedule will be the Missouri Valley Conference meet at Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 17.

Pastor time was made on the cross-country courses in the Missouri Valley this year than ever before. Coupled with the increase in interest shown generally these time records have led Coach McMaster to propose that cross-country be changed from a minor to one of the major sports of the college. Next year Coach McMaster believes that the Cornhusker cross-countrymen will show their heels to the entire valley. The green team in general has proved in every run that it is a team to be feared. In the match that was run with Missouri the time made by the first Nebraska man was 26m. 54s., just 4.3s. behind that of the victor. The time would have won either of the previous meets.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE RACE

Three Teams Still in Running for
Football Title

BOULDER, Colo., Nov. 10.—(Special)—The race for collegiate football supremacy in the Rocky Mountain Conference has narrowed to three teams as a result of last Saturday's defeat of Colorado College by the University of Utah. The three remaining contenders are University of Utah, present title holder, University of Colorado, and Colorado Agricultural College. None of the three have met with defeat, although Colorado Aggies played a tie game with Colorado College.

Denver University and Colorado College have each sustained one defeat. Colorado School of Mines, Utah Agricultural College and Montana State have each sustained two defeats. The University of Wyoming is at the bottom of the standing, with five losses and one tie.

University of Utah will invade Colorado next Saturday to meet Colorado College in Utah's only game in the continental state. It will be the first time that the two teams have met since 1917. Their previous contests have been against weak opponents, Wyoming and Brigham Young, and they have registered large totals without being scored against.

Under the arrangement of schedules, only two Colorado teams, the University of Colorado and Colorado College, meet Utah, while only the Utah team may visit Colorado State College. Determination of the title winner is made on a percentage basis, with the games counting as no contest. Remaining games of bearing on the Conference championship are:

Nov. 10—University of Colorado vs. Colorado School of Mines and University of Colorado vs. Colorado Agricultural College. Colorado College vs. Colorado School of Mines. Colorado College vs. University of Utah. University of Colorado vs. University of Utah.

HIUSTON WINS TWO MORE

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—Two games were captured by Thomas Huston of Chicago, former champion, from James Maturo of Brooklyn in the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League race yesterday. Going out at 100 to 1, Huston won the first game 100 to 40, and in the evening one of 100 to 40, and a 27 in each struggle.

NEW COLUMBIA CLUBHOUSE

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The plot of land bounded by 21st and 22nd streets, Park Terrace and Park Terrace West, situated near Baker Park, will be purchased by Columbia University and will be used as a site for a new clubhouse.

Girl Teams to Invade Philadelphia Soon

Intercity Field Hockey Tourney
Set for Thanksgiving Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10.—(Special)—At least five or six out-of-town teams will compete in the annual intercity girls' field hockey tournament to be held here during Thanksgiving week. All matches will be played at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martin's.

New York, Boston, Chicago and Baltimore teams, with the exception of the latter, are expected to arrive before the schedule is made up toward the close of next week. New York will send two teams. It is also probable that Worcester, Mass., and Richmond, Va., will be represented with teams.

With the prospects of a field hockey invasion of England early next year by the team of American girls, interest in the probable selection of the All-Philadelphia team from among the various eleven of the district has taken a decided jump.

Association of English Women's Hockey Association has invited an American team to visit Great Britain for a series of 14 special matches in London next March, with an international tournament as a climax. Philadelphia, one of the real centers of girls' field hockey in America, promises to be largely represented on that team, according to several English coaches who are now staying in the city.

OLD LONGWOOD CLUB GROUNDS ARE SOLD

Sale of the old grounds used by the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, to the Winsor School Corporation means the final abandonment of this land to encroaching business and residential development. A few years ago, when it was evident that a relocation of the Longwood Cricket Club was desirable, the members merged their organization with the Chestnut Hill Club and the last match of importance to be played upon the historic grounds at Brookline and Longwood avenues took place in 1918.

Classified Advertisements

HELP WANTED—MEN

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Experienced car salesman, must have own car; commission basis; Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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THREE CHAMPIONS REACH SEMIFINALS

Play in the Fall Scratch Squash
Tennis Tournament Will Be
Resumed Monday

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Three national squash tennis champions, as well as a player who has been an expert in various games with the racket for many years, reached the semifinal round of the national fall scratch tournament, at the Harvard Club, yesterday. They are R. E. Fink, Crescent Athletic Club, present champion, F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, winner in 1921, T. R. Coward, Yale Club, winner in 1922, and Hewitt Morgan, Harvard Club, who has been prominent in court tennis and racquets, as well as the small court game. They will meet in the final round on Monday.

Coward made the most conspicuous showing of the day, in defeating Murray Taylor, one of the best of the younger players, in straight games, scored at 15-9, 15-7. The Yale Club star has already improved his game since last year, when he fell off only in the latter part of the season. He has developed a service, which is his chief lack in the past. Yesterday he scored a number of aces on Taylor, in addition to showing the latter out of position, to follow with a kill shot. Taylor, who was covering was also back in his old skill, and his hand-hitting in evidence as usual.

Another young Harvard player, F. S. Whitlock, was Fink's opponent, and the latter led throughout the contest, though a slight slackening in the championship play during the first game kept Whitlock's lead from being insurmountable. Whitlock had led at 9-1, and 13-8. But after Whitlock, in a series of hands, had brought his score up to 13, Fink, who had been leading 13-8, the latter resumed his hardest play, and won two rallies in a row for the game, 15-13, and then made five more points before he lost service. He held and increased the advantage until the end of the match, chiefly by his effective kicking of the corners, as well as his court covering. The score was 15-13, 13-7.

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OLD LONGWOOD CLUB GROUNDS ARE SOLD

Sale of the old grounds used by the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, to the Winsor School Corporation means the final abandonment of this land to encroaching business and residential development. A few years ago, when it was evident that a relocation of the Longwood Cricket Club was desirable, the members merged their organization with the Chestnut Hill Club and the last match of importance to be played upon the historic grounds at Brookline and Longwood avenues took place in 1918.

Classified Advertisements

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Kreisler Forecasts a Return to Musical Form

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

BOSWELL relates that when Goldsmith said to Dr. Johnson, "The greatest musical performers have but small emoluments; Giardini, I am told, does not get above seven hundred a year," the worthy and weighty doctor replied, "That is indeed but little for a man to get who does best that which so many endeavor to do. There is nothing, I think, in which the power of art is shown so much as in playing on the fiddle. In all other things we can do something at first. Any man will forge a bar of iron, if you give him a hammer; not so well as a smith, but tolerably. A man will saw a piece of wood and make a box, though a clumsy one; but give him a fiddle and a fiddlestick, and he can do nothing."

Today, of course, musical critics go further than Dr. Johnson. They often protest that after spending many years and much money, players who have been given a fiddle and a fiddlestick can still do nothing. The greatest musical performers now get above seven hundred a year—some get above that for one concert—although their fees would not induce a champion heavyweight boxer to appear even on the horizon. Perhaps it is fortunate for heavyweight champions that they are too late for an encounter with Dr. Johnson.

At the present time the fiddler who does best that which so many endeavor to do is Kreisler. He cannot truthfully be claimed that every other fiddler admits this. For instance, one, not without a certain fame, has argued in the hearing of the writer that if only a misguided musical world could be shown the error of its ways he himself would be greeted as a greater than Kreisler.

A One-Sided Argument

But, as another listener remarked aptly, the argument is somewhat too one-sided—like that of the gentleman who, Mr. Ernest Newman tells us, writes every week in the most courteous terms to inform him that he is wrong in supposing that Wagner is a greater composer than Mendelssohn. Misguided or not, a world bigger than the musical world has made up its mind that of all fiddlers Kreisler—who, like Dr. Johnson, prefers the word "fiddler" to "violinist"—has the art in which the hand, the head, and the heart go most perfectly together. After giving a series of recitals in China and Japan Kreisler is once more in England. The writer, calling at his hotel, found him with the managing director of a big gramophone company, who, it was interesting to learn, had in early years been on the staff of The New York Times. From this arose a discussion on The Christian Science Monitor and clean journalism.

The Habits of Interviewers

Reminiscences of interviews and the habits of interviewers followed. Kreisler recalled an experience of the days when, as he put it, "I was green." "In a small American town I was once visited by a woman journalist who eyed me closely while asking the most concerning irrelevant questions. The next day I read an article which consisted entirely of a detailed and very uncomplimentary description of my personal appearance. I had dreamy, far-away eyes, a tired, depressed face, and unmanicured nails. I came obviously from Bulgarian peasant stock, wore a blue tie and a dark suit of undoubted German cut. . . . Then there was the imaginative reporter, whom I never even saw—who said I had described to him how I went into the trenches with my fiddle slung round my neck, and in the intervals of desperate fighting had put new heart into my men by playing to them their national tunes. What would one not give for an imagination like that!"

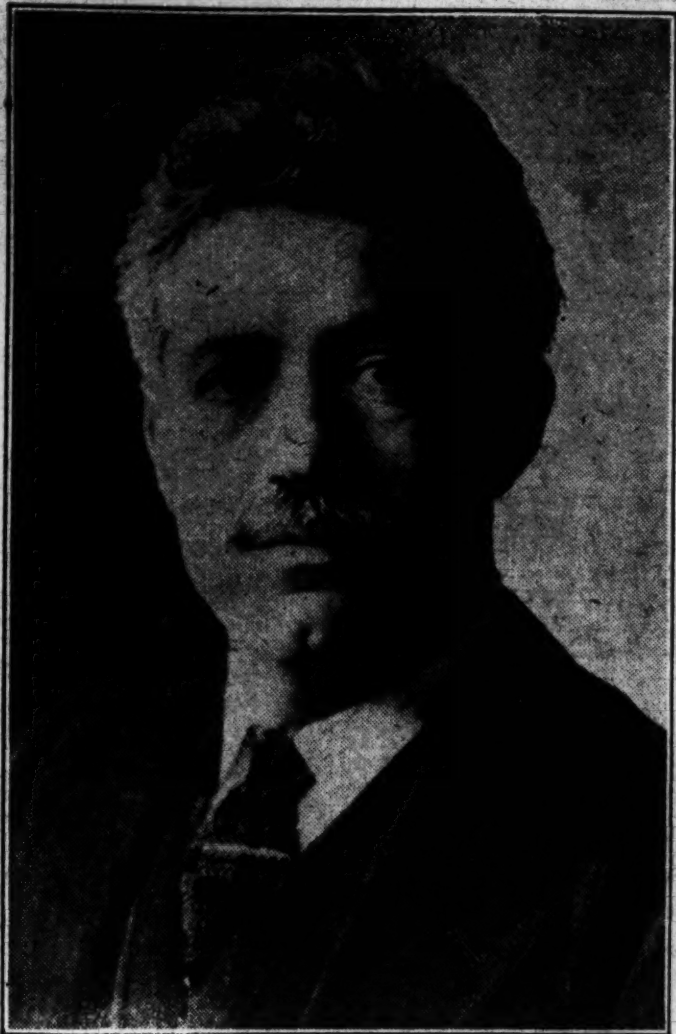
At this point the interview became a deus and more serious. Kreisler spoke with enthusiasm of his visit to the Far East; of the gifts that were showered upon him; of the novel environment of the concert in Peking, arranged and attended by the greatest personages of Chinese literary, artistic, and political circles; the gorgeous costumes; the ceremonial, and exquisite courtesy; the picture presented to him by the famous Japanese artist Saito; and, what was particularly interesting to an Englishman, the astonishing success of a work by an English composer—Cyril Scott's

"Lotus Land." "I had to play it three times at the Peking recital and I thought that was a great tribute to Scott's intuitive sense of Eastern color and atmosphere. It proved what I have always held—that the ordinary listener does not so much perceive what the artist is obvious, he grasps, rather, the hidden intuitive qualities. . . . My own Tambourin Chinois, perhaps for the same reason, found favor, but nothing to the extent of Scott's charming piece."

From the East the conversation jumped suddenly to the West and its

advanced ideas—the drawing-room Socialists of art—for modern art does not yet draw the crowd."

Continuing, Kreisler spoke of the "coldness" of modern art. "It is brain and intellect versus emotion. Look at Schönberg and the warmth of his early work—the sextet and 'Gurrelieder'! Scriabin's first period provides another illustration. The temperature falls as they ascend into the intellectual. I am still old-fashioned enough to judge genuine inspiration by the 'thrill' it gives me, the 'thrill' I always feel on hearing certain



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Fritz Kreisler

music. Kreisler has a theory that movements in art and in politics always run parallel. This, he claims, is upheld by the Reformation, the French Revolution and what is now called the Great War. "The sensitiveness of the artist 'in the midst of life' is shown by the strange upheaval in art which preceded the year 1914. Unconsciously in their work artists were already expressing the world upheaval to come."

Kreisler draws a sharp distinction between "modern" composers. "I admire greatly—and what true musician does not—the genius of genuine reformers like Scriabin, Schönberg, and Stravinsky, men with a natural leaning toward the future. They cleanse, so to speak, the stagnation, both of the old art and the public. If their work seems sometimes to end in a blind alley we must not condemn them. Think of what many said of Strauss 20 years ago! Now they have to eat their words. Personally, whatever a composer like Ravel did, for example, I should be strongly inclined to think that he was right."

"But much modern music wears a mask that hides poverty. There are those who pretend to be geniuses after proving that they were destitute of talent in the old forms of music. I can forgive the enthusiastic reformer who wants to pull down the whole building because he does not like the facade or a chimney, but I object to those who were overlooked when talent was shared out and who pounce on an idiom which lends itself to the chaotic. These are encouraged by and trade on the people who go in for 'ad-

phrases of Brahms, Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss, Ravel, or Elgar."

The mention of Elgar drew from the writer a question. "Yes, I think that Elgar is still the biggest Englishman. There is a splendid sanity in his work, and I must add, also in that of Vaughan Williams and Ireland. Although I am not fully acquainted with their work, to me many of the others seem to represent what one may call the ferment of modern music. For one great achievement in art many perish."

"But the English revival is a fine sight. It represents a beautiful and inspiring courage and, if not always in a right direction, marks a tremendous advance on Victorian art and the Dead Sea fruit of the last generation. And, so far, it is free from a tendency of which I am always skeptical—the tendency to run in schools and cliques. In spite of much talent this is the weakness of modern French, German, and Austrian music."

To another question Kreisler re-

plied, "I foresee a return to simplicity. The very fetters of Schubert's and Brahms' limited resources gave an impetus to their genius. Color and harmonic development have been overworked. The modern composer suffers by possessing too many resources. Apply Hanslick's test of playing an orchestral piece on the piano, and in stripping away the gorgeous, glittering attire of the modern orchestra one too often finds not nakedness but emptiness. Music must get back to the convincing logic and necessity of form. Great art, and great performers reach both the crowd and the cognoscenti. The Coliseum in Rome, the work of Michelangelo, the Brahms Violin Concerto, make an irresistible appeal to the plain man. I still believe that the perception of art is intuitive; knowledge, it might be said, is an added pleasure."

On the subject of modern violin playing Kreisler was brief but startling: "I attribute much of my success to the fact that I have never had a lesson since I was 13. This is an overtaught generation. Today the boy of 12 and the man of 50 share an equal technique—and excessive devotion to technique is a hindrance to great art."

The Westminster Choir of Dayton

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 7

ONE pleasant afternoon Doctor Johnson and his imperturbable biographer were discussing the Giant's Causeway in the North of Ireland, and Boswell said: "But, Doctor Johnson, you surely believe that it is worth seeing." "Sir, it is worth seeing, but not worth going to see."

And so when an invitation came to motor to Dayton in order to hear a certain Westminster choir, the thought of the 60 miles each way recalled the old anecdote of the lexicographer. Were one in Dayton, it would be doubtless worth while hearing the Dayton Choir, but to make a special motor trip of three score miles—that was another thing.

However, it was more than worth while in fact. It was worth while going a much greater distance to hear a band of enthusiastic, consecrated singers, devoted to an ideal, and relying neither on local "boosting" (abominable word) nor civic pride. The Westminster Choir is its own explanation and its own reason for existence: its mission seems to be the presentation of religious-choral music in a careful, intelligent, and meaningful manner. The choir is "composed of young men and women taken from various walks of life in Dayton and vicinity, all of whom are members of evangelical churches." The conductor, John Finley Williamson, is a musician of poetic sincerity, of inexhaustible patience, and of high spiritual quality. His virginal are reflected in the work of his choir body.

After the audience had assembled in the auditorium of the Engineers' Club, a delightful building, a choir of young men and women, clad in the cassock and cotta of the Episcopal Church, entered in dignified quietude, and with the exactness of a military drill took places on a three-banked platform, standing throughout each group of numbers—there were no seats on the platform; at the intermission the singers vacated the stage in a well-planned maneuver and re-entered in a similar manner. There was no preliminary chord on an instrument, but with precision the first chord of each number was given as if each member had "absolute pitch."

Mr. Williamson conducts quietly,

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RECENT years have seen a remarkable revival of interest in music of the Tudor period. Enthusiasts, animated by love and expert knowledge, have brought to light and deciphered long neglected manuscripts. Other musicians, on getting to know the music, have grown to love it, even if they could not give reasons for the faith that was in them. Individual members of the public, however, with no time for expert study and only occasional opportunities for hearing Tudor music, have found it a little strange on a first encounter. Prepared to enjoy, they have yet lacked the clues which would lead them to do so.

This is especially the case with the keyboard music, which is expressed in forms and terms very frugal compared with those of today. Yet it is precisely this keyboard music which is most readily accessible to the majority of musicians. Not everyone can hope to hear the great Tudor choral works performed adequately and fre-

quently. The smaller vocal ensembles, the madrigals and motets, call for several intelligent singers at least, and even gramophone records, when available, present only a sample of the reality, a handful of pebbles out of a superb quarry. The piano on the other hand, pervades the world. To many people it may be the main avenue of approach to Tudor music. To provide some clues along that way is the design of these articles.

"False Relations"

In Victorian times Tudor music was regarded as about 75 per cent antiquarian in its interest, 15 per cent artistic (of the "quite good for an Englishman" sort), and 10 per cent unaccountable by reason of the spacious rhythms and strange clashing notes known as "false relations," which the Elizabethans used freely but which set-shuddering Mendelssohnians to work with corrective pencil, forcing the subtle rhythms into foursquare bars, and obliterating those crudenesses of progression which are now acknowledged as "shrewdnesses." Today the progress of events has brought men nearer to Elizabethan thought than at any time in the 300 years that lie between. Musicians are again dominated by questionings and adventurous ideals. Now, as then, the confines of knowledge are being rapidly pushed back, and in the music of the Tudor period British composers have found an inspiration toward that truly national school of composition so long wanted. The Tudor and Georgian composers form the complement to each other. Men of today can go back to the Elizabethans, and find in them the home of their ideals: the Elizabethans, could they come to London now, would find in Georgian music the fulfilment of those harmonic conquests which beckoned their thoughts as surely as the New World called to Raleigh, Drake, and Hawkins.

This Tudor music then is part of the stuff of today, but how is its value to be estimated? The choral works present the perfection of a type built up through long centuries of artistic endeavor. Composers wishing to write pure choral music can study under no finer models than the great men of

the Tudor period. Tallis, Tye, Taverner, Whyte, Byrd, Gibbons, and the galaxy of madrigalian writers. Their music may not have the suavity of perfection which characterizes "Pales-trina"—but its sturdy independence and austerity are peculiarly sympathetic to the character of the English-speaking nations.

Instrumental Music Experimental

The category into which Tudor instrumental music falls is, however, lower, for it represents the beginning, not the end, of an era. All is experimental. Composers do not now go to the Elizabethans to learn how to write piano works, but to see how the Elizabethans themselves learned, and, in learning, led the way to a new domain of art. Yet, they were long denied the honors of explorers. Even so great an authority as Sir Hubert Parry describes the French as the "first nation to make a successful mark" in works for the harpsichord and clavi-chord; and elsewhere (in his volume of the "Oxford History of Music") refers to the earlier Tudor virginal music as "a very singular parenthesis," though he adds that while Sweelinck and Frescobaldi contributed their share to the music of the lesser keyed instruments, commonly known as the cembalo in Italy, and the virginals in England, it was in the latter country that music for domestic keyed instruments was especially cultivated about that time.

Later discoveries have shown that England was less isolated in Elizabethan times than had been supposed—her artists in closer touch with those of other countries. It is now certain that the English virginal music of the period was not a "parenthesis," but the parent stem from which sprang modern artistic treatment of keyboard music. (See "Les Origines de la Musique de Clavier en Angleterre," by M. Charles Van Den Borren, 1912.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1923

EDITORIALS

TIME in its ceaseless march again marks in its cycles the recurrence of the Armistice Day anniversary. Paus-

Since Armistice Day

ing, uncounted millions of the world's people look backward over the short years since Nov. 11, 1918, to measure the progress of civilization, then so confidently believed to be assured. Perhaps they are able to feel again, as on that eventful day, the thrill of a new promise which came with the hope that henceforth true democracy and freedom of conscience should never again be assailed by the ruthless hand of autocracy. It was a glorious and a reassuring promise. Was it not one to gain which the brave sons of unselfish mothers had marched forth hopefully into the consuming fire kindled by hatred and selfish greed? Today we look backward, perhaps with trepidation, to discover in what measure the promise has been fulfilled. We look forward, still hopefully, in the belief, not entirely vain, that we of this generation may keep the faith.

There has not been verified, even to the consciousness of those ready and anxious to be convinced, the specious pledge that wars could be ended by war. The great alternative which humanity has so long sought apparently never will be found in conflicts engendered by hatred and a desire for revenge. It is illogical that it should be sought there. It is conceivable that there should come, through war weariness and exhaustion, a fear of war, a loathing for war, which will turn mankind away from its destructive arts in search of a peace perhaps more needed than desired. For years, possibly, and even for a generation, the world may look back upon the horrors which followed in the wake of the holocaust of 1914, and sharpen its wits and shape its cunning diplomacy in an effort to make impossible another outbreak perhaps more terrible than the last.

But there are disquieting indications that the measure of peace and progress achieved since Nov. 11, 1918, is the measure fixed by conquest of arms, rather than that promised adherence to conviction that the war to end wars was successfully waged by an aroused and justly indignant civilization. How far has the world, or the thing we call civilization, progressed in the last five years? Is its so-called democracy, ascendant, more constructively powerful than its ideal threatened by the mailed fist of a hated autocracy? The world today may not be ready to submit to a close catechization upon the subject. If the processes employed have seemed to prove futile, the failure to achieve all that had been expected is laid, progressively, at the door of others. Thus those who have been appointed to speak for the great nations seek to charge their neighbors with the responsibility of failure, if failure there has been.

Surely there is no denying the fact that there exists throughout the world today a sense of disappointment and an unadmitted apprehension that the problems remaining are a sequel to the peace forced by the rude arbitrament of war. Perhaps more sincerely than at any previous time throughout the ages, the quest is for a permanent and lasting peace, born of a realization of man's duty to himself and to his neighbor, and perpetuated because of its continuing benefits to humanity. But is civilization sufficiently committed to that quest to assure a successful conclusion?

Armistice Day strikes again, recalling the duty the world owes to those who gave unselfishly to the defense of an ideal which was exalted as lofty enough and pure enough, once it was established, to assure the redemption of humanity from the bondage to destructive warfare. Are those to whom the courage and sacrifice of unselfish patriots vouchsafed this heritage of established idealism brave enough, wise enough, and unselfish enough to defend and sustain it?

Today is a time for serious introspection. It requires no formal arraignment and the production of proof to establish the fact that the faith has not been kept. The banner so stubbornly defended against what seemed overwhelming odds has been allowed to drag in the dust as a thoughtless and heedless industrial army has taken up the line of march. Our consecration to the cause of right has been in a measure forgotten while we "divide the garments and draw lots for the vesture" sanctified to us through sacrifice and suffering. Sleeping upon our rights, we lie restively, half expecting to hear again the martial call of the bugle and the rattle and boom of machine guns and cannons. This should not be so. The lesson should have been learned. It has been, after a fashion. The world dreads war as it never dreaded it before, and yet its people stand passive and apparently impotent—helpless, not because of ignorance, but because of selfishness, to realize their own emancipation.

WITHIN the last few months several of the large colleges of the United States have gone on record, in one way or another, in favor of the determined stand for prohibition which the country is taking. One of the latest to do this is the University of Illinois, in the letter sent out recently to its alumni concerning its Homecoming and in connection with the inaugura-

Prohibition and the Colleges of America

tion of its memorial stadium. "At this time," reads the announcement in question, "before the greatest event in the history of your Alma Mater, there is one thing upon which we students want to ask your co-operation. The eyes of the whole country will be turned upon Illinois, and what goes on at Champaign-Urbana will be broadcast throughout the land. If there is drinking and betting at this time there will be a smirch upon the name of Illinois."

The letter inclosed some resolutions which had been adopted by the student body of the university and which

were striking in the sincerity of their tone and the sweeping nature of their wording. They read, in part: "We, the students of the University of Illinois, . . . agree to do all in our power to promote this movement and particularly to aid in the observance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws based thereon." In the furtherance of this aim the students pledge themselves to stand individually for prohibition, to use their influence in the groups to which they are related to suppress the use of liquor, to ask the co-operation of the alumni and of their friends, so that on the occasion of the inaugural homecoming nothing will occur which can be construed as disrespect for, or disobedience to, the law, and to urge similar action on the part of other American colleges.

The power for good of such a movement, launched from a great student body in connection with an incident which a few years ago would have been, as a matter of course, associated with liquor, can hardly be overestimated. The opponents of prohibition may say whatever they desire in their attempted rebuttal of the great prohibition activities in the United States, but one such definite stand, taken by a large body of students, far outweighs all the arguments in the world. It is a case of actions speaking louder than words.

RETURNING from his mission to London, Ambassador Harvey told the New York reporters: "I have the utmost confidence that Mr. Hughes' present course is going to succeed. This I base on his ability to carry through what he undertakes. I do hope there will be a sense of righteousness and judgment throughout the United States that Secretary Hughes and President Coolidge ought not to be hampered in any way in their undertaking to render this great world service."

Ambassador Harvey's Optimism

It would have been much more helpful to the world, and perhaps secure for the Administration a greater measure of support, had the Ambassador out of the fullness of his knowledge explained what "this great world service" is. Nowhere in the reports of his utterances, as published by any of the New York papers, does it appear that he abandoned broad generalities long enough to say what is the particular task which Secretary Hughes has undertaken to carry through. Except for certain other news published simultaneously with the Harvey interview, we might have thought that the Ambassador referred to the effort to secure an impartial international inquiry into the capacity of Germany to meet her reparations obligations. But it is only too apparent that that is one of the things which are not to be carried through. For some time past the Administration's course on the question of a reparations conference has been painfully reminiscent of the famous telegram, sent by a railroad trainman, "Off again; on again; off again. Finnigan." One day the public has been assured that it was all off. The next that there was still a possibility of American participation. Today's news is of the depressing character. Tomorrow, being Sunday, and therefore a moment when good news might properly be disseminated, we may have the other side of the State Department's policy presented to us. This, at any rate, is the optimistic view to take of it.

Should we accept today's Washington information as final, it would appear that, so far as the United States is concerned, the prospect of an inquiry is at an end. The explanation given at the State Department does not set up the desire of France that the question of inter-allied indebtedness should be made part of the conference as a reason for the withdrawal of the United States. It is based ostensibly upon the insistence of France that the inquiry be limited to Germany's economic capacity for payments to be made within the next six years. Such a limitation, it is stated at the White House, is regarded by President Coolidge as defeating the whole purpose of the inquiry.

Elsewhere in the Monitor today is printed a dispatch from Washington, explaining the reason for the French position as set forth by what may fairly be regarded as the highest French authority available. The French hold that to base all future charges against Germany upon the economic condition of that country today would be unfair and dangerous to France. German finances were never at so low an ebb as they are now, and the French, very naturally, insist that they have been purposely disorganized and depreciated in order to make an impression on the world, and to secure material reduction in the amount of reparations to be collected. They declare that, if all the German payments shall be based on the state of Germany today, that country will speedily pay off the materially lessened demands, and, freed from both internal and external debt as a result of the financial maneuvering of its rulers, proceed rapidly to regain her dominant position in Europe. This may or may not be a just forecast. It is at any rate a plausible one, and one which France, constantly menaced by German hatred, naturally clings to.

It is unfortunate for the cause of reorganization and stabilization in Europe that the United States Government could not have seen its way to making some concession to French opinion in this matter, and at least join as a full official participant in a tribunal designed to bring some measure of order into European finances. No explanation of the Administration's attitude, other than the bald statement that a conference on the plan proposed by France would be futile, has been forthcoming. There is no suggestion nor forecast of the way in which the conference could in any degree be harmful to the United States. Were that Nation to participate in one, the chances are at least good that as its deliberations progressed the need for extending its functions and its power would have been recognized, and either such extensions would have been made or the nation opposing them would have had to bear the moral condemnation of the rest of the world.

As it is, the subject is to be taken up by the Reparations Commission created by the Versailles Treaty. Upon this commission the United States is represented by an

unofficial observer, and presumably that somewhat ineffective, if not ignoble, part will continue to be filled during the deliberation of this vital problem. It is not easy to look upon this evasion of actual helpful service as a course which will commend the United States to the rest of the world as a true participant in the necessary and difficult task of restoring general order and prosperity. It does not somehow lend force to Ambassador Harvey's bright promise that "something will transpire in connection with this movement in which we will be able to have a considerable part, and largely have a decisive influence in achieving the peace and prosperity of the world."

A SURVEY of the political situation in Bavaria will aid in the understanding of the uprising against the Republican Government of Berlin. At the bottom Bavaria is a peasant state with strong Roman Catholic coloring. It is anti-Socialist and anti-Republican, but not at heart revolutionary; "particularist" but not disloyal to the German Federation. That it has become the base of two such ill-matched leaders, as Gen. Eric von Ludendorff, the former chief of the German army staff, and Adolf Hitler, originally a Viennese scene painter but now an imitator of Benito Mussolini, results from exceptional circumstances. In the country districts the Roman Catholic clergy exercise a preponderating influence, and the "Bavarian People's Party," which was the base of the deposed Government, headed by Premier von Knilling, was a post-war reorganization of the old Roman Catholic Center and the Peasants' Union.

The Political Background in Bavaria

This conservative element, which took control after the Kurt Eisner revolution was over, should be distinguished both from the Pan-Germans, of which General von Ludendorff may be called the leader, and the "Nationalist-Socialists," headed by Herr Hitler. If there is to be a restoration of the Empire, these Bavarian peasants would be favorable to the elevation of their former Crown Prince Rupprecht of the Wittelsbach family, while the Pan-Germans, who are led by former officeholders and ex-army officers, are loyal to the Hohenzollern family. The Hitler band is composed mostly of Munich students, Bohemians, adventurers, and young commercial employees. It has but very slight roots in the Bavarian countryside. As military drillmasters, former German army officers have served, and for some time the close affiliation between this irregular organization and General von Ludendorff has been known. Its arms have presumably come from Pan-Germanist sources. Its anti-Semitic and anti-labor unionist campaigns have brought it financial backing. Shops have been raided, Jewish merchants have been compelled to pay tribute, and even banks in small towns near Munich have been looted. Industrial employers have also been grateful for pressure on their workmen. While the Bavarian Government has been surprisingly tolerant of this band, as it has of so many other military organizations, secret or open, it has not always been responsible for its acts.

Concerning a restoration of a Bavarian monarchy, there have been for some time many rumors afloat. Some have been to the effect that, with French consent, a strong Roman Catholic confederacy was to be formed in the valley of the Danube as a counterpart to Prussia. It was to include Austria and Hungary, as well as Bavaria. The royal house of Belgium, which is also Roman Catholic and related to the Wittelsbach family, was supposed to have been the negotiator with France and the Vatican. General von Ludendorff was rumored hostile to this scheme. As a counter-move to the Wittelsbach ambitions, he was supposed to have encouraged the Hapsburgs in Austria, with the ultimate purpose of merging that country with a restored Greater Germany, which would once more oppose France. His present move in conjunction with Herr Hitler may have anticipated action by Crown Prince Rupprecht, with whom he has been on good terms only superficially. It aroused the keenest apprehensions in Paris, and would have caused most energetic counter-measures had it not proved a mere flash in the pan.

For some time there has been tension between Berlin and Munich, and the outcome of the break depends on the attitude of the Reichswehr, or National Guard. If these troops, composed mostly of experienced soldiers, had obeyed their former commander, Von Ludendorff, the end of the Berlin Government would have been certain.

Editorial Notes

Now that the voting season in the United States is under way, the voting public should remember that one of the simplest ways to remedy some of the seemingly existing evils of government is by polling a heavy vote in the primary elections. As things are at present, a great many voters are inclined to let the other fellow cast the ballots in the primary election and to flock to the general election to vote for the men thus nominated by but a small minority of citizens. At any rate, it is clearly evident that many voters fail to realize the influence given to more or less unworthy individuals because of their own indifference to the value of these primaries.

It is almost unbelievable that a large educational institution such as Bates College, in Lewiston, Me., should permit for a moment the superstitious nonsense which was recently carried on there, when bacteriological cultures were taken from the throats of 683 students, faculty members, and others connected with the college. These cultures were said to reveal six so-called carriers of a certain disease and in consequence there are now six students under quarantine in the college infirmary. "O Germs! Germs! how many idiocies are committed in your name."

Some Impressions of America

By W. A. ROBSON

II.
When I was in one of the more recently settled middle western states, I noticed the special excellence of the elaborate network of roads. "I don't understand this," I said to my host. "It seems impossible that these splendid roads really exist. I learned at college that you have no good roads in this part of the country." "When was that?" he asked. I told him the books I had studied were written several years ago. "Well," he answered with a smile, "we didn't have any roads until quite recently."

THERE is less privacy to be observed in American life than in England. A very large number of houses in the west and middle west reveal the entire ground floor immediately you enter the front door, for most of the living rooms have but two and a half, three, or three and a half walls; and there is an absence of doors even in New York. Obviously, you cannot obtain very great privacy under these conditions. The Pullman coaches on the trains are masterpieces of ingenuity for securing comfortable sleeping accommodations to every traveler who desires it; but the privacy of the arrangements is scarcely excessive! In England we err perhaps on the other side; and the railings and walls and quickest hedges with which we surround our homes strike a keynote of seclusion which is characteristic.

A disadvantage of the fraternity and sorority system in the colleges is the entire lack of privacy which it involves. A fraternity man is in continual jostling contact with his fellows, morning, noon, and night. He rarely has a room to himself, and it is usually an unwritten law that the door of even the room which he shares with one or two other men must never be closed, save on exceptional occasions. Quiet reflection is very difficult under these conditions.

I often feel that the relation which America now bears to Europe, both in fact and feeling, resembles in many ways the relation which England bore to Europe during most of the past century. It never took five days to cross the English Channel, it is true, but all distance is relative and subjective, and the average enterprising American (especially in the east) thinks about as much today of running across to Europe as an Englishman in 1850, let us say, thought about going to France or Germany. Living in such a vast country has made American citizens very large-minded in their conceptions of distances; and it is astounding to observe how many thousands of Americans run over to Europe in the summer for a few weeks' holiday.

The development of aircraft, too, has, for all practical purposes made England virtually cease to be an island whose safety can be adequately assured by sea power. And America today is in about the same position of security from attack—one is thinking here only of mere physical or geographical possibilities—as Great Britain was all through the nineteenth century. In the United States, again, there has been a withdrawal from European engagements not unlike that which characterized English foreign policy after the Napoleonic wars; a belief in the possibility of assuming a growing economic prominence, while yet maintaining political detachment, similar to that which England held in the Victorian era; and a reluctance to yield to the silent forces making for association somewhat like that which characterized England's attitude all last century. This is not written as a prophecy or criticism, but merely as an analysis.

Some hard things have been said, chiefly by American artists and writers, concerning American art and its deficiencies. Whatever may be the case with the fine arts (and I venture no opinion here) there are at least two forms of applied art in which American effort at its best easily surpasses that of any other country.

The first item is railway stations. The Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations in New York are magnificent specimens of creative art. The vast scale on which they have been conceived, the simplicity of line, the lofty spaciousness of the white marble halls, produce an artistic unity that in its own sphere is unsurpassed.

Then there are the bathrooms! No one who has not been in the United States can know how much artistic feeling can be thrown into the design and construction of a high-class bathroom. The gleaming white of walls, and ceiling, and floor; the soft, white glaze of porcelain and ivory; the graceful line of bath and basin; the glow and gloss of nickel and glass; the reluctant translucency of lampshade and curtain, can at times produce an effect which may transform a bath from a mere utilitarian process into an esthetic experience.

When in Washington we went first of all to the Capitol. It is an enormous building, and the classic lower portion, with Corinthian pillars, is very beautiful. But the dome is overwhelmingly large and makes the whole thing look topheavy. We found the House of Representatives very empty and listless; no one pretended to be attending to the little wiry-haired man galloping through his speech from the platform. Several congressmen were openly reading newspapers. There was obviously a great gulf between the function which the House was supposed to be fulfilling according to the theory of the Constitution and what actually was going on there. All the real work was being done elsewhere: in offices, in the lobbies, in committee rooms.

In the Senate, there was a senator reading an interminable act as fast as he could, and without the slightest note of interest in his voice. It was a pure formality, I learned afterward.

Later we visited the Supreme Court of the United States, on the invitation of Mr. Justice Brandeis, and immediately found ourselves in an entirely different atmosphere. The court is fairly small, quietly though comfortably appointed; and the form and the substance are one. What is theoretically supposed to be happening does in fact happen, rather simply, impressively, and with great effectiveness.

China's New President

HOWEVER autocratic he may have grown since he became the leading war-lord of North China, Tsao Kun, newly elected President of China, began his career in the most democratic obscurity. "He started life as a common soldier," declares the China Weekly Review. "Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the southern leader, is authority for one story to the effect that Tsao Kun was a peddler who attracted the attention of Yuan Shih-kai because of his loud and penetrating voice, which disturbed one of Yuan's military conferences. General Yuan ordered the peddler brought before him, but when the peddler appeared Yuan was so favorably impressed that he ordered Tsao into the army and gave him a military education."

Estimating the ability of the new President, the Review says: "Although it is always difficult to judge a man of Tsao Kun's character accurately, it must be admitted that he has always 'delivered the goods' in a military way."